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MAURITIUS

Report for the year 1963

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
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PART I

Review of the Year 1963

POLITICAL

The General Elections

The General Elections to the Legislative Council were held in October. This was the second election based on universal adult suffrage. After consulting the Chief Minister the Governor dissolved the Legislative Council by Proclamation on the 4th September; the register of electors came into force on the 5th September; and Writs of Election for the forty constituencies were issued on the same day. The Governor appointed the 23rd September as nomination day and the 21st October as polling day.

Each of the forty constituencies was contested. In all there were 139 candidates: 35 belonged to the Labour Party, 23 to the Independent Forward Block, 21 to the Parti Mauricien, 9 to the Muslim Committee of Action, 7 to the Parti Travailliste des Travailleurs, and 2 to the Tamil United Party. In addition there were 16 candidates from other political parties and 26 Independent candidates standing for election, one of whom had the support of the Parti Mauricien. As in 1959 the Labour Party and Muslim Committee of Action concluded an electoral alliance; the Parti Mauricien was allied to the Tamil United Party. Symbols of identification were allotted to the candidates from a set of approved symbols: party candidates used the symbols allotted to their respective parties and Independents had individually allotted symbols.

Polling took place simultaneously in all the 40 constituencies and was relatively heavy—84.5 per cent of the 233,488 registered electors. The whole operation was smoothly conducted, and such few incidents as did occur were of minor importance.

The results were:—

	Seats gained	*Percentage on total number of valid votes*
Labour Party	19	42.3
Parti Mauricien	8	19.2
Independent Forward Block ...	7	18.9
Muslim Committee of Action	4	7.1
Independents	2	8.2
Parti Travailliste des Travailleurs and Other small Parties	0	4.3
	40	100.00

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The 1959 figures were:—

	Seats gained	Percentage on total number of valid votes
Labour Party	23	46.73
Independent Forward Block	6	19.60
Muslim Committee of Action	5	8.57
Parti Mauricien	3	15.01
Independents	3	8.60
Other Parties	0	1.49
	40	100.00

The names of the members returned are given in Appendix III. In terms of communities the results of the 1963 General Elections were very close to the forecast made in the Report of the Trustam Eve Commission (Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1958).

Five election petitions in respect of the elections for the constituencies of Port Louis (G.R.N.W.), Port Louis (Maritime), Plaine Magnien, Mahebourg and Goodlands were presented to the Supreme Court. All were still for hearing on 31st December, 1963.

After the General Election the Governor completed the membership of the Legislative Council by nominating 12 Members after consulting the Chief Minister and other Party Leaders. Their names are given in Appendix III.

The Governor also appointed nine unofficial Ministers to the Executive Council: five from the Labour Party, two from the Muslim Committee of Action, one from the Independent Forward Block and one Independent, a Nominated Member representing " special interests ". It had been hoped that the Parti Mauricien would participate in the new Government but the agreement reached on their entry broke down at the last moment and they felt obliged to withdraw. Ministers in the new Government assumed office on the 12th November. A list showing their portfolios is at Appendix II.

The Legislative Council met on the 12th November for the swearing in of members. The formal opening took place on the 19th November, after which Council approved, by 41 votes to 11 with 1 abstention, a resolution moved by the Chief Minister that:—

> " This Council resolves that the Second Stage of Constitutional Advance set out in Sessional Paper No. 5 of 1961 be now implemented ".

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The Chief Scout, Sir Charles Maclean, Br., H.M.L., J.P. visited the island in June, 1963, He is seen at a rally organised at Le Reduit.

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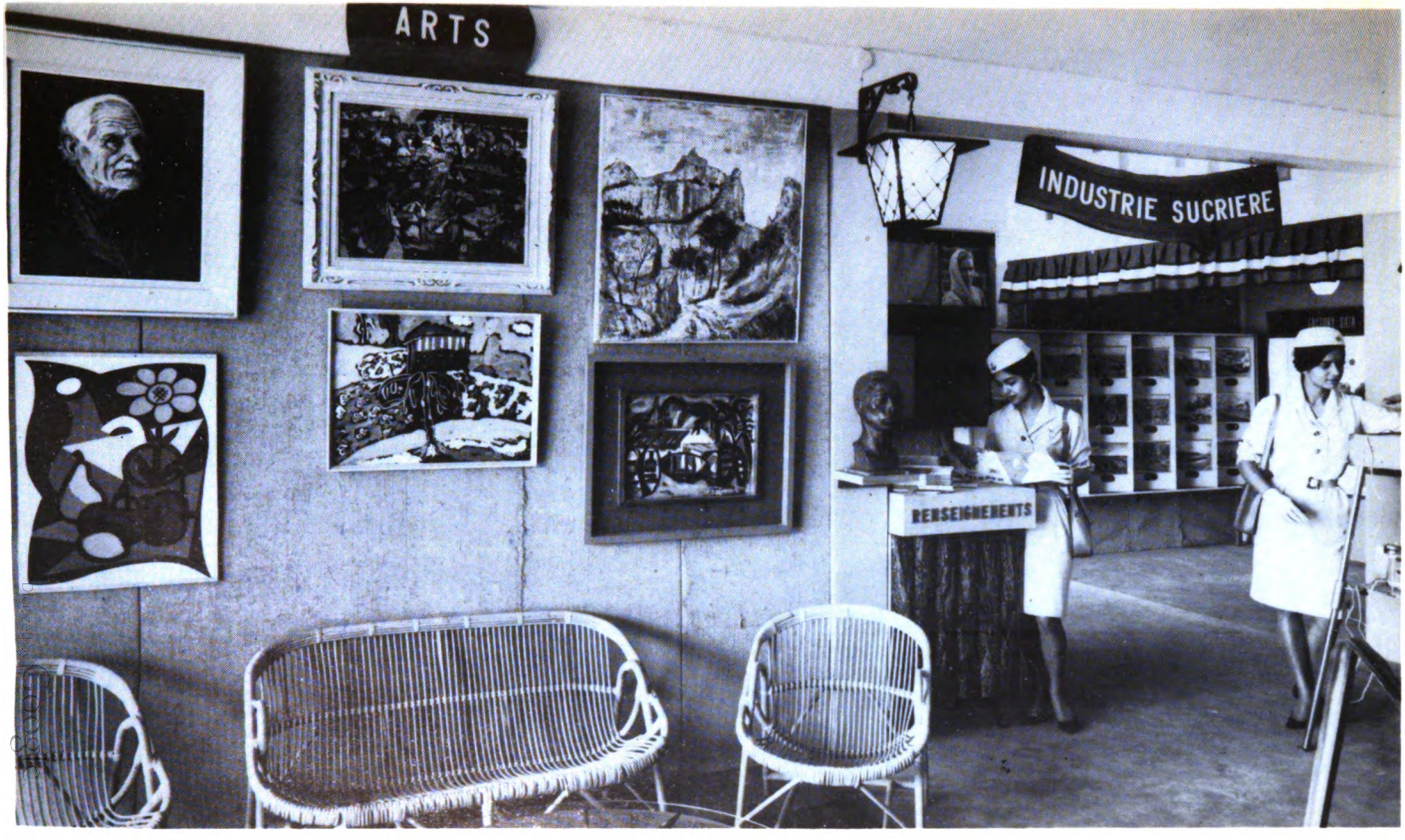

Part of the Mauritius stand at the International Trade Fair in Madagascar.

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Local Government Elections

In May the Government decided to extend the town boundaries of Port Louis, Beau Bassin, Rose Hill, Quatre Bornes and Curepipe. As a result the bulk of the Parti Mauricien members resigned. Government then introduced the Local Government (Transitional Powers) Bill, 1963, to lengthen by two months the period preceding the next general elections for the constitution of local authorities during which the occurrence of a vacancy in a local authority other than a Village Council would necessitate an election for the filling of such vacancies. The Bill was passed on the 17th May.

The Elections to the Municipal Council of Port Louis, the Town Councils of Curepipe, Beau Bassin/Rose Hill, Quatre Bornes and the new Town Council of Vacoas/Phoenix were held on the 15th December on the basis of the extended boundaries.

There were 38 candidates at Port Louis, 23 at Curepipe, 22 at Beau Bassin/Rose Hill, 24 at Quatre Bornes and 23 at Vacoas/Phoenix. The Labour Party, allied with the Muslim Committee of Action, presented 59 candidates in all, 16 at Port Louis, 11 at Curepipe, 9 at Beau Bassin/Rose Hill, 12 at Quatre Bornes and 11 at Vacoas/Phoenix. The Parti Mauricien, supported by the Tamil United Party, presented 64 candidates in all, 16 at Port Louis and 12 at each of the four Town Councils.

The results were:—

	Parti Mauricien		Labour Party	
	Seats	*Relative % of total votes cast*	*Seats*	*Relative % of total votes cast*
Port Louis	14	50.1	2	47.4
Beau Bassin—Rose Hill ...	12	66.8	—	33.2
Curepipe	12	67.5	—	32.5
Vacoas—Phœnix	12	55.5	—	44.5
Quatre Bornes	—	45.2	12	54.8
	50		14	

The percentage of the electorate who voted were:—

Port Louis	74.2
Beau Bassin—Rose Hill ...	70.7
Curepipe	73.9
Vacoas—Phœnix	77.6
Quatre Bornes	77.4

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In the pre-election period feeling ran high and the Commission of Police, with the consent of the Governor, prohibited the holding of public meetings and public processions in Port Louis and Plaines Wilhems Districts for a month from the 26th November. This precautionary measure permitted the elections to pass off quietly and without any serious incident.

FINANCIAL

The closing of the Colony's accounts for the year 1962-63 showed a deficit of Rs 5.1m against an estimated surplus of Rs 0.5m., expenditure having been underestimated by Rs 3.0m., and revenue overestimated by Rs 2.6m. The fall in revenue resulted from the effect of two successive indifferent sugar crops upon the economy as a whole. Stocks of imported goods were run down with a resultant decrease in the yield from import duties; and the yield from income tax was comparatively low mainly because of a reduction in the profits of sugar companies.

The ceiling of the Reconstruction and Development Programme 1960-65, which had been reduced from Rs 354m to Rs 341.86m because of a reduction in the scope of the cyclone housing programme, was restored to Rs 354m with the approval of the Secretary of State. Capital expenditure rose once more in 1962-63 to a figure of Rs 64.11m, as compared with Rs 52.05m and Rs 45.73m respectively during the previous two financial years. Major expenditure concerned the construction of the southern entrance road to Port Louis in continuation of the trunk road, further work on the Plaines Wilhems sewerage scheme, development in the harbour area, and a greatly increased volume of construction of low-cost housing under the Central Housing Authority's cyclone rehousing scheme.

The revised projections for the financing of the programme are as follows:—

	Rs m
Local Resources	150.78
C.D. & W. Funds (other than grant for low-cost cyclone housing programme)	23.91
Loans and grants from Colonial Services Vote (other than grants for low-cost cyclone housing programme	28.73
Loans and grants from Her Majesty's Government for low-cost cyclone housing programme	72.20
Loans from external sources	58.78
Miscellaneous grants	.33
TOTAL ...	334.73

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Sugar Industry

1963 was a memorable year for the sugar industry in three respects: the crop was an all-time record; the Balogh Commission completed its Report; and Government introduced a major change in the method of settling wages and conditions of employment by establishing Wages Councils for both agricultural and non-agricultural workers and then making Wages Regulation Orders on the basis of proposals submitted by the Wages Councils.

After a year free from serious cyclones or drought the sugar crop reached the record figure of 685,600 metric tons, as compared with the previous record of 580,400 metric tons in 1959. Climatic conditions were normal during the year and the large increase in production can be attributed mainly to improved methods of cultivation and improved varieties of cane. The yield of cane per acre averaged 29.8 tons, yet another record. This more than compensated for a lower sucrose content of 11.93 as compared with the average of 12.57 for the years 1956-59. It is probable that the sucrose content figure would have been higher, if the industry had not been compelled to start cutting the crop about four weeks earlier than usual, to enable the factories to crush the higher tonnage of cane before the end of December. The tonnage of canes crushed reached 5,746,672, some 800,000 tons more than the 1961 record.

The negotiated price under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement for the year 1964 was £46.0.10d (C.I.F.) per long ton as in 1963; but the quota allowed to Mauritius was increased by 5 per cent. The gross value of sugar exports for the crop year 1963 was of the order of Rs 473.2m as compared with Rs 278.9m for 1962. The increase in production combined with the higher price of sugar on the world market to produce an abnormal increase in the net proceeds of the crop. Nevertheless, inflation was avoided and the cost of living remained stable, despite an increase in currency circulation to a figure of over Rs 100m at the end of the year.

In April 1963 Dr. Balogh and Mr. Bennett presented the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the sugar industry. They had been appointed in October of the previous year with the following terms of reference to inquire into:—

(a) the present basis of the apportionment of sugar accruing to planters and millers; whether the system now operating is being equitably administered having regard to the recent allegations to the contrary made in the local press;

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(b) the present methods of sampling canes delivered to the factory yard by planters and assessing sugar produced from planters' canes;

(c) the facilities available to planters to check on the sampling and analysis of their canes at sugar factories for the purpose of assessment of sugar;

(d) the present system of credit facilities available to planters;

(e) the cost of production, in field and factory, of the sugar industry, having regard to the pressing need for ensuring that a fair share of the proceeds of the industry, in the form of wages and salaries, accrues to all the workers engaged in the industry.

Their report was published in November 1963 and laid on the Table of the Legislative Council as Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1963.The report found the allegations unsubstantiated but made various recommendations for changes in the law and in practice.

Two Wages Councils for the sugar industry, one for agricultural workers and the other for non-agricultural workers, were established during the year and their main proposals were embodied in July 1963 in Wages Regulation Orders made by the Minister of Labour, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, under the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, 1961 (No. 71 of 1961).

Commerce and Industry

The number of visitors to Mauritius continued to increase and shortage of hotel accommodation was experienced at peak periods. Discussions took place within the tourist industry between Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar and the Comoro Islands with a view to co-operation in this field on a regional basis.

Mauritius was represented at the International Trade Fair at Tananarive, Madagascar, in September. The Mauritius pavilion erected and decorated under the supervision of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and External Communications, was a great success and attracted many visitors.

The Government's policy towards the encouragement of industry was published in June 1963 as Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1963 setting out the various incentives offered to potential investors. This document was distributed in many countries among business, commercial and industrial communities. In order further to stimulate the diversification of the economy, plans were laid to establish early in 1964 the Development Bank of Mauritius, which will provide long-term finance for secondary industries within the framework of Government's economic policy.

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An important new secondary industry was born in September with the opening at Phoenix of the brewery built by Mauritius Breweries Ltd. The new industry, which employs some hundred and fifty workers, produces about 30,000 bottles of beer daily. The demand for this new local product, Phoenix Beer, has been greater than anticipated at the outset and the Company has decided to enlarge its factory. Extension will be completed in 1964.

Central Electricity Board

An agreement between the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Government of Mauritius was signed in Washington on 23rd September 1963. It provides for a loan equivalent to seven million United States dollars to be drawn in portions as required between the time of the agreement coming into force and early 1966. This amount will be on-lent to the Central Electricity Board to help finance the construction of a new 12,000 Kilowatt diesel power station at Fort Victoria Port Louis, together with ancillary transmission and distribution works. The project will increase the island's power supply by almost one third, strengthen the transmission system in urban areas, reduce losses in transmission, and extend the service in rural areas.

Total production of electricity for the year amounted to 86.8 million units, an increase of 9.9 million units, or 13 per cent over 1962. Production was spread between the various sources of generation as follows:—

	%
Hydro	45.7
Thermal	34.1
Purchases from Sugar Estates ...	20.2
	100.0

While thermal generation remained at about the same level as the previous year, hydro generation went down by 9.4 per cent and purchase from sugar estates went up by 8.7 per cent.

Cascade Cecile Hydro Station was reconstructed and recommissioned in September. It has a capacity of 1,000 KW. Fort Victoria Thermal Power Station is still under construction, and it is expected that the first generating set will be commissioned in March, 1964.

Communications

The construction of a double carriage way between Port Louis and Phoenix, completed in 1962, was followed by the construction of the new access road from the docks to the trunk road. This new access road was used for the transport of the record sugar crop by road after the closing down of the Railways from the south to Port Louis. The last section of the railway from Port Louis to the east of the island will disappear in 1964.

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The new automatic exchanges at Port Louis and Rose Hill, commissioned at the end of 1962, together with the introduction of high-grade trunk circuits between the main centres, provided a much improved service during 1963.

Social Services

The foundation stone was laid of a building at Vuillemin in Lower Plaines Wilhems which will accommodate a secondary school for boys with a scientific and technical bias, part-time courses of further education in commercial subjects, and basic vocational training courses for craftsmen.

Professor Colin Leys, Professor of Political Science and Public Administration, Makerere University College, visited Mauritius from the 13th to the 27th May 1963 to advise on the development of a university institution in Mauritius based on the College of Agriculture at Reduit.

Following the notification of 3 cases of poliomyelitis during the year an anti-polio vaccination campaign with the Sabin vaccine was organized. About 60,000 doses of the vaccine were administered to infants and pre-school children.

Alterations and improvements to hospitals were continued during the year. At Victoria Hospital, the Ophthalmic Unit was completed. To the district hospitals at Flacq, Mahebourg and Souillac were added new wards with an aggregate of 80 additional beds.The administrative block at Poudre d'Or Hospital was re-built. The Foundation stone was laid for the new Central Hospital at Pamplemousses.

Help from the World Health Organization continued to be received in the fields of tuberculosis, malaria, and nutrition, and UNICEF help also continued in the field of maternal and child health. Mauritius became an Associate Member of the World Health Organization during the year.

The housing schemes initiated in 1960 after cyclone Carol by the Central Housing Authority and the Committee of the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund continued during the year. The most striking feature of the Fund's housing programme was the decision to build some 200 dockers' flats at Roche Bois, Port Louis for regular workers employed by any member of the Association of Port and Harbour Employers. These workers had been brought within the scope of the Fund by the Sugar Industry Reserve Funds (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962.

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The Mauritius Housing Corporation was established with effect from 1st January 1963 and charged with the responsibility for issuing housing loans. These functions had previously been exercised by the Mauritius Agricultural Bank on a scale limited by the financial resources available. The new Corporation will have fresh loan capital amounting to Rs 13.3m, and will thus be enabled to extend its operations into the field of housing estates. Negotiations have proceeded with the Commonwealth Development Corporation to provide half the loan capital, the remainder to be found by Government on a matching basis.

The Public Service

The Federation of Civil Service and Primary Aided School Teachers' Unions called a one-day strike on Friday, the 15th March, 1963, among Government and Aided Primary School Teachers, in protest against Government's refusal to refer to the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal, as requested by the Federation, certain salary claims in respect of Teachers about which a decision had already been taken by the Government and approved by the Legislative Council in November, 1962.

After a formal request by the Federation to the Minister of Labour and Social Security for his intervention in the dispute, the Governor approved, on the recommendation of the Minister, the institution of a Board of Inquiry composed of a single Judge, in accordance with Section 13(3) of the Trade Dispute Ordinance (No. 37 of 1954), as subsequently amended, to enquire into and report on certain questions of interpretation connected with the dispute.

The Board of Inquiry, consisting of Mr. Justice M. J. J. L. Rivalland, M.B.E., Senior Puisne Judge, held in all thirteen sittings and its report was tabled in the Legislative Council in October, 1963. At the end of the year negotiations were, in the light of the Board's findings, still being pursued between Government and the representatives of the Staff Side through the Central Whitley Council.

As a result of the Wages Orders' revision of the wages payable to agricultural and non-agricultural workers employed in the sugar industry, Government introduced a parallel revision for comparable grades of employees in the public service.

Miscellaneous

The figures of the census held on the 30th June, 1962 were published. The total population was 681,619 as compared with 501,145 in 1952. The division of the population by age groups shows that 45.3 per cent of the population was under 15 years of age on the 30th June, 1962.

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In May, Mauritius had the honour, for the first time in its history, of welcoming the Chief Scout. Sir Charles Maclean, Bt., H.M.L., J.P., arrived on the 10th May. The visit was marked by a Scout rally at Government House, Le Réduit, and by a camp fire at the Rose Hill stadium.

The Mauritius Branch of the British Red Cross Society celebrated the Red Cross centenary at the Mauritius Turf Club where the Governor presided over a rally on the 15th June. The Minister of Health praised the devotion of the members of the Red Cross on the occasion of recent cyclones. Mauritius, like other members of the Commonwealth, marked the centenary by a special issue of stamps.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Co-operative Movement in Mauritius was celebrated in July under the auspices of the Mauritius Co-operative Union Ltd. and in the presence of representatives of national and international co-operative movements from Europe. Africa, Asia and America. The celebrations were spread over the first fortnight of July; they included a short seminar, film shows and conferences, group discussions, visits to long established primary societies, regional gatherings, as well as tours of places of interest in the island.

The efficiency of the Government Printing Department was further increased by the installation of the latest model of Linotype machines in March.

The Dependencies

In Rodrigues plans were completed to reconstitute the Island Advisory Council on a new basis with two representatives from each of the five Parish Councils. The programme of agricultural development was continued and a start was made with the establishment of dairy farms.

The island was visited by two cyclones " GRACE " in February 1963 and " AMANDA " in December 1963. In between the two there was a very severe drought which justified the granting of relief work.

The new Pointe La Gueule prison was completed in November.

Honours

Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to approve the following appointments and awards on the occasion of the New Year and on Her Birthday:

New Year

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

Knight Grand Cross

Sir Colville Montgomery Deverell, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.

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Knight Bachelor

ANDRÉ LAURENCE NAIRAC, C.B.E., Q.C.

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

Commander

ABDOOL RAMAN MAHOMED OSMAN

Officers

EDWIN GEORGE DAVY

ARTHUR JESSOP

Members

ECOSSE HUMBERT

LOUIS FRANCOIS RIVET

BIRTHDAY

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

Officers

JOHN MAIN THOMSON BREBNER ROSS

JOSEPH LUCIEN JEAN VINSON

Members

BEATRICE MAUD FLASHMAN

ABDOOL GAFFOOR ABDOOL RAMAN

Colonial Police Medal

MARIE REYNOLD CARL DE SOUZA

CADRIVEL SAMINATHEN

CYRIL TOUR

Certificates and Badges of Honour

His Excellency the Governor approved the following awards:—

NEW YEAR

LÉON PRUDENCE

JAGDEO ROODURMUN

MRS. ELIANE SEVREMONT

BIRTHDAY

JOSEPH SAMUEL BAS

MAURICE EDOUARD

VISITORS

Visitors to Mauritius during 1963 included the following:—

MR. B. H. M. MAXWELL, Australian Government Trade Commissioner for Mauritius (with residence in Johannesburg).

CAPTAIN P. J. BAYNE, D.S.C., Royal Navy, Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic and South America Station.

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Mr. E. Ruppin, Israeli Consul-General for Mauritius (with residence in Madagascar).

Air Chief Marshal Sir Edmund Hudleston, G.C.B., C.B.E., A.D.C., Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Transport Command.

Mr. A. R. Thomas, C.M.G., Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Briggs, Chief Justice of the Western Pacific.

Mr. G. Koulischer, Director, East African Field Office, I.L.O.

Major Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., former Speaker of the Kenya Legislative Council, and Lady Cavendish-Bentinck.

Professor Colin Leys, professor of Political Science and Public Administration, Makerere University College.

Sir Charles Maclean, Bt., Chief Scout, British Commonwealth.

Mr. C. Dymoke Green, O.B.E., Commonwealth Commissioner, Boy Scout Association.

Vice-Admiral A. A. F. Talbot, C.B., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic and South America Station.

Mr. J. N. Craddock-Turnbull, Rural Institutions Officer, I.L.O.

Mr. P. R. Noakes, O.B.E., Chief Information Officer, Colonial Office.

Mr. J. T. Stonehouse, M.P.

Mr. R .Rivett, Director, International Press Institute.

Mr. N. J. Smith, Bureau Manager, United Press International.

Dr. H. Seidler, Member of the Federal German Institute for Economic Research.

Sir Ivo Stourton, C.M.G., O.B.E., Inspector-General of Colonial Police, Colonial Office.

Vice-Admiral A. Patou, French Mediterranean Fleet.

Visiting Ships

The Colony was visited by H.M. Yatch Britannia in April; H.M.S. Leopard in June; by H.M.S. Ashanti in August. The French Cruiser De Grasse, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Patou, visited Port Louis in November.

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PART II

Chapter I: Population

A census of the population, which was taken during the night of the 30th June-1st July 1962, gave the following results:

Males ...	...	342,306
Females	...	339,313
TOTAL	...	681,619

The population of Mauritius as at the 31st December, 1963, was estimated therefrom at 713,381.

The natural increase, that is the excess of births over deaths in 1963 was 21,269, a number which is nearly 8 times the corresponding average for the five pre-war years (1935-39).

Civilian departures from the Colony exceeded arrivals by 241.

The average density of the population for the Island was 974 per square mile (calculated on the mid-year population).

BIRTHS

The number of live births during the year 1963 was 27,978 an increase of 1711 on the number for 1962, but an increase of 3,462 on the yearly average number of births for the ten years ending with 1962:

Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Male births per 1,000 female births*
14,263	13,715	27,978	1,040

The following are the birth rates (per 1,000 of the mid-year population) for the last six years:

1958	*1959*	*1960*	*1961*	*1962*	*1963*
40.4	38.1	39.3	39.4	38.5	39.9

Still-births, which are not included as either births or deaths, numbered 1,519 (827 males, 692 females), corresponding to a rate of 5.4 per hundred live-births, as compared with 1,841 still-births, corresponding to a rate of 7.0 in 1962.

DEATHS

Deaths registered in Mauritius numbered 6,709 corresponding to a rate of 9.6 per 1,000 of the population. The month of maximum mortality was May with 739 deaths:

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
Number of deaths in 1963 ...	3,457	3,252	6,709
Rate per 1,000 of population	9·8	9·3	9·6

The average death rate for the period 1953-62 was 12.2.

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Infantile Mortality

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age during 1963 was 1,660 (1,579 in 1962). This number was considerably lower than in the quinquennial period 1944-48.

The following table shows the infantile mortality rate i.e. the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live-births:

Year	*Rate*
1944–1948 (average)	154·9
1954	81·1
1955	67·2
1956	66·0
1957	75·1
1958	67·4
1959	62·5
1960	69·5
1961	62·0
1962	60.1
1963	59.3

Marriages

The following table gives the number of marriages for the last five years:

1959	*1960*	*1961*	*1962*	*1963*
3,297	3,113	3,481	3,893	3,472

Movement of the Civil Population

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
Arrivals ...	10,866	7,108	17,974
Departures...	11,024	7,191	18,215

These figures include the very small figure of engaged or discharged seamen, and emigrants and immigrants to and from the dependencies.

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Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organization

EMPLOYMENT

An analysis of the employment in selected industries in 1963 under main industrial groups is shown in the table below:—

Code	Industry	Number of persons employed		
		Males	*Females*	*Total*
0	Agriculture, forestry hunting and fishing	57,478	13,388	70,866
1	Mining and quarrying	126	34	160
2–3	Manufacturing	25,119	2,281	27,400
4	Construction	19,761	73	19,834
5	Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	2,182	94	2,276
6	Commerce	17,093	1,709	18,802
7	Transport, storage and communications	11,651	181	11,832
8	Services	19,539	15,492	35,031
9	Activities not adequately described ...	1,136	64	1,200
	TOTAL ...	154,085	33,316	187,401

The above figures are taken from the national census held on 30th June, 1962.

The main industry of the island is the growing of sugar as a plantation crop. Some 67,000 workers are employed in this industry during the harvest or "crop" season, from July to December and 55,000 during the intercrop season.

The number of persons registered by the Employment Service during 1963 was as follows:—

Month	*Persons registered*
January	3,353
February	2,090
March	2,105
April	2,032
May	1,808
June	1,574
July	2,270
August	1,728
September	1,643
October	2,155
November	2,281
December	2,266
TOTAL ...	25,305

A total of 6,468 placings were effected during the same period as compared to 4,519 during the previous year.

In the sugar industry daily paid workers who have worked for an employer for at least 80 per cent of the number of working

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days during the harvest period are thereafter entitled to six days paid leave in January and to be paid for every estate holiday. Monthly workers who have remained in employment during 80 per cent of the crop period, except for absences on account of sickness, are entitled to 10 days' leave on full pay during the following year, and to be paid for estate holidays *(the Wages Regulation Orders for the sugar industry, Government Notices Nos. 59 and 60 of 1963)*.

Wages and Hours of Work

Two wages councils for the sugar industry, one for agricultural workers and the second for non agricultural workers, were established during the year and their main proposals were embodied in Wages Regulation Orders *(Government Notices Nos 59 and 60 of 1963)*.

The wages council for the distributive trades made proposals to the Minister of Labour, who subsequently made the Wages Regulation (Distributive Trades) Order, 1963, (Government Notice No. 92 of 1963), which became effective on 1st December, 1963. This order revoked the Wages Regulation (Shopping Trade) Order, 1957.

The wages council for messengers made proposals to the Minister, who subsequently made the Wages Regulation (Messengers) Order, 1963, *(Government Notice No. 39 of 1963)*, which became effective on 1st July, 1963. This order revoked the Wages Regulation (Messengers) Order, 1952.

The wages council for the catering industry made no proposals during the year.

The range of average daily wages of the principal categories of workers in the various industries is shown in the following table:—

Category of workers	*Average daily wages Rupees*		*Average No. of hours actually worked per week*	
	Minimum	*Maximum*	*Minimum*	*Maximum*
Clerical	8.85*	18.65*	39.4	45.0
Labourers	3.35	5.35	38.0	45.0
Sirdars, foremen, contremaitres ...	5.55	11.75	40.0	49.7
Drivers (vehicle)	5.70	8.00	33.5	58.0
Bus conductors	7.00		51.8	
Mechanics and fitters	5.75	7.75	43.5	59.6
Electricians	4.20	6.75	48.0	50.2
Carpenters and joiners	6.85	7.80	44.9	46.5
Masons	7.55	8.45	46.0	47.1
Pan boilers	7.10		53.2	
Drivers (plant)	6.10		49.1	
Watchmen	4.45	6.10	50.4	118.0

* monthly rates divided by 26

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Following the increase of wage rates for agricultural and non agricultural workers of the sugar industry as provided for in Government Notices Nos. 59 and 60 of 1963, an increase in wage rates was given to manual workers employed in the Government service.

The daily wage rates and weekly hours of work of manual workers in government employment were as follows:—

	Maximum wages	*Minimum wages*	*No. of hrs. worked per week*
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Foremen	14.00	11.00	45
Artisans	10.70	7.20	45
Hospital servants ...	7.81	6.38	45
Labourers	6.00	5.60	45

Some Government departments work from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. on week days with half an hour break for lunch and from 9 a.m. to noon on Saturdays. Others have adopted the five-day week and work from 8.45 a.m. to 4 p.m. with a half-hour break. Business offices follow more or less the same practice.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

During the year the Public Assistance Department was fully integrated with the Ministry and the duties and powers of the Assistance Commissioner who was also the Pensions Authority for Old Age Pensions and Benefit Authority for Family Allowance were transferred to the Permanent Secretary. The duties and powers exercised by the Labour Commissioner were also transferred to the Permanent Secretary.

For administrative purposes the Ministry is divided into:—

Headquarters, responsible for overall administration, with a Permanent Secretary, a Principal Assistant Secretary, an Assistant Secretary (Labour), an Assistant Secretary (Social Security), an Administrative Assistant and executive and clerical staff;

The Inspectorate, comprising the field inspectorate, industrial relations and the factory inspectorate;

The Employment Service;

The Registry of Associations;

The Social Assistance Branch;

The Family Allowance Branch;

The Finance Branch.

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The main functions of the Ministry comprise the following:—

advice to the Minister on all matters of policy affecting his portfolio;

formulation of employment policy and man-power assessment;

the uniform application of the relevant legislation and the introduction of new or amended legislation;

the maintenance of a labour field inspectorate including an industrial relations branch and a factory inspectorate;

the maintenance of an employment service;

control and supervision of the Social Assistance Branch which is responsible for indoor and outdoor reliefs, and old age pensions;

control and supervision of the Family Allowance Branch;

control and supervision of the Registry of Associations;

compilation of reports on International Labour Conventions;

compilation and publication of statistical and other information related to the activities of the Ministry;

general direction of the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee;

control and supervision of the small-scale industries branch.

Trade Unions

There were at the end of June, 1963, 85 trade unions consisting of 40 associations of employees in private employment, 31 of government servants, 12 of employers and 2 registered federations. The total membership on the rolls was 42,386 of which 39,873 were compliance members.

The larger workers trade unions and their membership on rolls are:—

The Plantation Workers Union (14,104 members)

The Agricultural and Other Workers Union (7,536 members)

The Union of Primary School Teachers (1,747 members)

The Sugar Industry and Mechanical Engineering Workers' Union (1,502 members)

The Government and Non-Government General Employees Union (1,351 members)

The Government Servants and Other Employees Association (1,336 members)

The Government Labour Power Union (1,259 members)

The General Port, Harbour and Other Workers' Union (942 members)

The Seaport Workers Union (926 members)

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The Government Unskilled, Semi-skilled and Skilled Workers Union (799 members)
The Artisans and General Workers Union (798 members)
The Sugar Industry Staff Employees Association (788 members)
The Nursing Association (750 members)
The Electrical and Other Workers Union (736 members)
The Government Teachers Union (595 members)
The Shop and Commercial Workers Union (575 members)
The Government and Other Manual Workers Union (573 members)
The Artisans, Taxi Drivers and Other Manual Labourers Union (544 members)
The Building Industry, Engineering and Other Workers Union (538 members)
The Bus Drivers, Conductors and Other Bus Industry Workers Union (435 members)
The Mauritius Bakers' Union (339 members)
The Central Electricity Board Technical and Clerical Staff Association (305 members)
The Larger employers trade unions are:—
The Mauritius Tobacco Producers' Syndicate (60 members)
The Mauritius Butchery Owners' Association (56 members)
The United Butchers Association (56 members)
The Mauritius Cane Growers' Association (41 members)
The Bread Manufacture Union (36 members)
The Mauritius Sugar Producers Association (21 members)

Labour Disputes and Settlements

Three labour disputes involving stoppages of work were reported during the year.

Following a change in the disciplinary procedure adopted by the management of the Vacoas Transport Co. Ltd., their drivers and conductors went on strike on the 19th February, 1963. They however resumed work on the same day. The drivers and conductors of other companies went on strike too, in sympathy with their fellow workers of the Vacoas Transport Industry. The management of these companies considered that they had vacated their posts but finally agreed to reemploy the strikers, after intervention by the Minister of Labour.

A one-day strike of primary school teachers took place on 15th March, 1963. Subsequently a dispute between the Government and the Federation of Civil Service and Primary Aided School

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Teachers' Unions was referred to a Board of Enquiry under the provisions of the Trade Disputes Ordinance, 1954. The Board consisted of a single member, Mr. Justice Rivalland, M.B.E., Senior Puisne Judge, whose report to Government was laid on the table of the Legislative Council in October, 1963.

The manual workers of the Telecommunications Department who are paid under the Other Charges section of the Estimates, had for some time been asking to be paid under Personal Emoluments and to contribute to the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund. They went on strike with the support of the Government and Other Manual Workers' Union on 7th October, 1963. Negotiations were opened with the Central Administration and on the 11th October the workers resumed work on assurance being given by the Central Administration that the general question of the entry of Permanent Employees to the Permanent and Pensionable Establishment would be considered in the Central Whitley Council.

Workmen's Compensation

Compensation is payable to injured workmen in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 220, as amended).

Social Security

All monthly-employed workers aged eighteen years or over engaged in the sugar industry contribute to the Sugar Industry Pension Fund, set up under Ordinance No. 42 of 1955. Other statutory funds are operated under the provisions of the Employers Superannuation Fund Ordinance No. 28 of 1954.

Vocational Training

A day-release course for apprentices in mechanical engineering was held at the Technical Institute during the year. Fourteen apprentices (4 from Government Service and 10 from private employers) attended the course.

A survey carried out by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security in July, 1963 in the automobile and machinery repair industry has shown that some 450 apprentices were under training in this industry during the year.

Certain major establishments, e.g. the Central Electricity Board, Messrs. Taylor Smith & Co., have their own arrangements for the training of apprentices.

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EMIGRATION

Employment vouchers were issued to 305 applicants for employment in the United Kingdom, under the Commonwealth Immigration (United Kingdom) Act, 1962.

Nine applicants for nursing training in the United Kingdom were recommended by the nursing training selection committee, but only four of them have been accepted by hospitals in Great Britain.

Two hundred and twenty three workers left the Colony for other employment overseas.

FACTORIES

The total number of factories registered under the Factories Ordinance 1946, was 402 on 31st December 1963, including 23 sugar factories. This represents a net increase of 7 factories over the previous year.

LEGISLATION

The main body of legislation for which the Ministry is responsible is contained in the following enactments and their related subsidiary legislation:—

The Boilers Ordinance	Cap. 209
The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance	Cap. 211
The Employment and Labour Ordinance	Cap. 214
The Recruitment of Workers Ordinance	Cap. 218
The Safety of Dockers Ordinance (administered by the Harbour Master)	Cap. 219
The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance	Cap. 220
The Public Assistance Ordinance	Cap. 296
The Apprenticeship Ordinance	No. 13 of 1946
The Factories Ordinance	No. 42 of 1946
The Registration of Associations Ordinance	No. 45 of 1949
The Old Age Pensions Ordinance	No. 77 of 1951
The Employees Superannuation Fund Ordinance ...	No. 28 of 1954
The Trade Union Ordinance	No. 36 of 1954
The Trade Disputes Ordinance	No. 37 of 1954
The Sugar Industry Reserve Funds Ordinance (in so far as it affects the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund)	No. 20 of 1959
The Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance	No. 71 of 1961
The Family Allowance Ordinance	No. 62 of 1961

The Ministry also has certain responsibilities under the Filiation Ordinance (Cap. 40), the Shops Ordinance (Cap. 409), the Free Emigration Ordinance (Cap. 150) and the Courts Ordinance (Cap. 168), and under sundry items of unrelated subsidiary legislation.

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The following Ordinances relating to Labour matters were passed during the year:—

The Regulation of Wages and conditions of Employment (Amendment) Ordinance	No. 2 of 1963
The Trade Union (Amendment) Ordinance	No. 6 of 1963
The Employment and Training Ordinance	No. 14 of 1963
The Security of Employment (Sugar Industry) Ordinance	No. 28 of 1963
The Termination of Contracts of Service Ordinance	No. 33 of 1963

Government Notices relating to labour matters were published during the year as follows:—

No. 24 of 1963	Order made by the Minister establishing a Wages Council for agricultural workers employed in the Sugar Industry.
No. 25 of 1963	Order made by the Minister establishing a Wages Council for Non-agricultural Workers employed in the Sugar Industry.
No. 39 of 1963	The Wages Regulations (Messengers) Order, 1963.
No. 49 of 1963	Wages Council (Catering Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1963.
No. 52 of 1963	Rules made by the Minister under paragraph 6 of Schedule I to the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, 1961, Wages Council (Non-agricultural Workers employed in the Sugar Industry) Rules 1963.
No. 53 of 1963	Rules made by the Minister under paragraph 6 of Schedule I to the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, 1961. Wages Council (Non agricultural workers employment in the Sugar Industry) Rules 1963.
No. 55 of 1963	Rules made by the Minister under paragraph 6 of Schedule I to the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance 1961. Wages Council (Agricultural Workers employed in the Sugar Industry) Rules, 1963.
No. 59 of 1963	Wages Regulation (Agricultural Workers employed in the Sugar Industry) Order 1963.

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No. 60 of 1963	Wages Regulation (Non agricultural Workers employed in the Sugar Industry Order, 1963.
No. 62 of 1963	Wages Council (Distributive Trades) (Amendment) Order, 1963.
No. 71 of 1963	The Labour Commissioner (Transfer of Powers and Duties) Order, 1963.
No. 92 of 1963	The Wages Regulation (Distributive Trades) Order, 1963.
No. 103 of 1963	The Security of Employment (Sugar Industry) (Certificates of Service) Regulations, 1963.
No. 108 of 1963	Termination of Contracts of Service (Sugar Industry) Order, 1963.
No. 110 of 1963	The Wages Regulation (Agricultural Workers employed in the Sugar Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1963.

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Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

Revenue and Expenditure

The following tables give a comparison under the main heads of revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the years ended 30th June, 1939, 1962 and 1963.

Current Revenue

Main Head	*Year ended 30th June*		
	1939	*1962*	*1963*
	Rs	*Rs*	*Rs*
I. Direct Taxes	1,036,451	38,617,916	38,785,736
II. Indirect Taxes	11,411,317	95,012,979	99,327,402
III. Receipts from Public Utilities ...	1,390,767	8,848,200	9,345,453
IV. Receipts from Public Services ...	1,082,113	5,123,139	5,296,090
V. Livestock Feed Factory ...	—	—	—
VI. Rental of Government Property...	229,221	1,405,835	1,552,262
VII. Interest and Royalties	486,474	5,557,439	7,377,594
VIII. Reimbursement by Her Majesty's Government — Overseas Aid Scheme	—	—	1,135,151
Total ...	15,636,343	154,565,508	162,819,688

Capital Revenue

L. Transfer from Recurrent Budget	—	12,000,000	12,000,000
LI. Capital Receipts, Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes	15,858	8,685,214	4,929,801
LII. Sale of Property	329	12,600	12,772
LIII. Loans	—	11,962,505	39,925,097
LIV. Miscellaneous	—	199,384	599,180
LV. Grants	—	5,446,487	7,085,692
LVI. Interest on Investments	—	627,120	74,798
Repayment of Loans and Advances	2,198,308	—	—
Total ...	2,214,495	38,933,310	64,627,340

Current Expenditure

Main Vote	*Year ended 30th June*		
	1939	*1962*	*1963*
	Rs	*Rs*	*Rs*
1—1. Governor	82,659	221,421	251,494
2. Judicial	402,390	1,381,391	1,342,287
3. Legislature	12,889	658,799	637,894
4. Attorney General's Office ...	99,564	272,946	293,986
5. Audit	79,185	389,592	400,518
6. Public Service Commission ...	—	142,995	128,716
7. Chief Secretary's Office ...	88,893	1,026,200	1,159,319
8. Defence	935,903	1,415,465	1,464,428
9. District Administration ...	—	267,587	257,123
Carried forward ...	1,701,483	5,776,396	5,935,765

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Main Vote	Year ended 30th June 1939 Rs	1962 Rs	1963 Rs
Brought forward ...	1,701,483	5,776,396	5,935,765
1—10. Ecclesiastical	211,914	592,331	662,335
11. Fire Services	—	1,023,379	1,109,913
12. Police	970,903	7,484,080	7,868,511
13. Printing Department... ...	107,772	810,371	822,087
14. Rodrigues	—	2,685,380	3,569,672
15. Police Service Commission ...	—	45,689	49,882
2—1. Ministry of Finance	—	6,088,232	7,815,315
Accountant General	197,112	—	—
2. Central Statistical Office ...	—	446,366	383,815
Miscellaneous	1,107,217	—	—
3. Contributions	—	12,000,000	12,000,000
4. Customs and Excise	—	3,105,393	1,881,342
Customs, Harbour Port and Marine	613,206	—	—
5. Income Tax	—	549,056	577,478
6. Public Debt	2,292,014	8,986,101	9,518,605
7. Public Service Pensions ...	1,695,428	9,590,430	10,449,699
8. Registrar General	113,897	307,474	297,455
9. Overseas Service Aid Scheme	—	—	1,166,727
3—1. Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	—	130,771	133,120
2. Agriculture	542,286	4,446,642	4,809,630
3. Forests	203,331	2,413,812	2,280,653
4—1. Ministry of Works and Internal Communications	—	3,012,993	3,407,732
Public Works and Surveys Establishment	340,007	—	—
2. Works Annually Recurrent ...	1,039,379	8,377,450	7,581,010
3. Railways...	765,444	402,776	364,522
4. Road Traffic Licensing Authority	—	206,453	190,648
5—1. Ministry of Industry, Commerce and External Communications	—	438,920	468,048
2. Civil Aviation	—	656,714	665,374
3. Granary	79,421	271,320	270,214
4. Harbour and Quays	—	1,464,253	1,457,936
5. Meteorology	41,543	469,230	560,651
6—1. Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs	—	20,655,161	22,785,860
2. Archives	—	106,423	99,558
Education	1,441,412	—	—
3. Mauritius Institute	17,115	131,351	118,475
7—1. Ministry of Health and Reform Institutions	—	145,648	175,667
2. Health	1,477,202	17,426,996	18,076,539
3. Prisons and Industrial School	178,741	1,518,552	1,542,421
4. Social Welfare	—	597,964	580,510
8—1. Ministry of Labour and Social Security	—	246,877	950,641
Labour	770,307	4,776,390	—
2. Public Assistance	—	18,078,973	26,458,326
Carried forward	15,907,134	145,466,347	151,150,371

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Main Vote	Year ended 30th June 1939 Rs	1962 Rs	1963 Rs
Brought forward ...	15,907,134	145,466,347	151,150,371
9—1. Ministry of Local Government and Co-operative Development	—	151,258	138,444
2. Co-operative Societies	—	238,308	298,345
3. Local Government	—	4,064,930	4,259,650
10—1. Ministry of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning	—	576,253	783,690
11 - 1. Ministry of Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications	—	51,340	133,689
2. Central Information Office ...	—	294,109	312,683
3. Mauritius Broadcasting Service and Globe Reuter News Service	—	581,285	548,687
4. Posts and Telegraphs ...	322,521	2,203,073	2,161,092
5. Telecommunications	178,248	2,418,584	2,223,602
TOTAL	16,407,903	156,045,487	167,946,018
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE			
30. Loans	—	17,101,159	25,917,137
31. Other Capital Expenditure ...	—	34,946,494	38,191,939
32. Reserve	—	—	—
33. Redemption of Loans	—	66	74
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	—	52,047,719	64,109,150

PUBLIC DEBT

The Public Debt of the Colony on the 30th June, 1963, was Rs 184,403,680. Against this liability there was an accumulated Sinking Fund of Rs 21,473,829.

Local loan issues accounted for Rs 91,684,200 of the Public Debt as detailed below:—

	Rs
Agricultural Loan (No. 1) 1937	1,480,000
Agricultural Loan (No. 2) 1937	1,600,000
Mauritius Development and Welfare Loan 1971–81 ...	3,072,000
Development (General Purposes) Loan 1964–74	14,448,000
Development (General Purposes) Loan 1973–83	15,000,000
Mauritius Tap Loan	55,584,200
Cyclone and Drought Insurance Board—Interest Free Loan	500,000
TOTAL ...	91,684,200

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Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 30th June, 1963

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
CAPITAL FUND					
Capital Fund :—	Rs c	Rs c	Represented by :—	Rs c	Rs c
Balance at 1.7.62 (Debit)	2,301,150 51		Joint Consolidated Fund	7,929,328 53	
Add : Excess of Receipts over Payments 1962–63	747,540 04		Cash	517,061 00	
	1,553,610 47				8,446,389 53
Add : Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund as per Legislative Council Resolution of 4.6.63	10,000,000 00				
Balance at 30.6.63 (Credit) :—					
Tax Reserve Certificates	1,449,250 00				
Other Monies	6,997,139 53				
	8,446,389 53	8,446,389 53			8,446,389 53
REVENUE RESERVE FUND					
General Revenue Balance (RESERVE FUND)		22,915,974 31			
	Rs c			Rs c	
Balance at 1.7.62	38,003,030 63		Cash	448,440 22	
Add : Net Appreciation on Investments	39,273 26		Bank	9,287,188 10	
	38,042,303 89			9,735,628 32	
Less : Surplus and Deficit Account	5,126,329 58		*Less :* Cash held on account of Capital Fund (see above) ...	517,061 00	
	32,915,974 31				9,218,567 32
Less : Transfer to Capital Fund as per Legislative Council Resolution of 4.6.63	10,000,000 00		Remittance between Chests		79,063 05
Balance at 30.6.63	22,915,974 31		Joint Consolidated Fund		8,307,034 50
			Investments		1,033,572 67
					18,638,237 54
SUPPLEMENTARY SINKING FUND	—	396,345 17	INVESTMENT : SUPPLEMENTARY SINKING FUND ...	—	396,345 17
DEPOSITS :—			ADVANCES :—		
Currency Funds	843,860 40		Controller of Supplies	6,143,424 84	
Other Governments	2,327 29		Miscellaneous	3,817,664 72	
Miscellaneous	2,328,120 64				9,961,089 56
Consolidated Sinking Fund	360,837 91				
		3,535,146 24	SPECIAL FUNDS Investments (excluding Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund). (See Statement A1) ...	42,172,695 74	
SPECIAL FUNDS (excluding Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund). (See Statement A1) ...	43,468,676 98				
SPECIAL FUNDS (Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund)	21,126,130 27		SPECIAL FUNDS Investments (Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund)	20,273,904 96	
		64,594,807 25			62,446,600 70
		91,442,272 97			91,442,272 97

NOTE—*(a)* (1) There is a sum of £128,564. 2s. 1d short received from the United Kingdom as at 30th June, 1963 in respect of Loans and Grants under Head 1 (Atkinson Plan : Phases I and II) of the Mauritius 1960 Cyclone Reconstruction Programme. This sum when received will be credited to Capital Revenue.

(a) (2) A sum of Rs 229,653.96 was incorrectly transferred from the Deposit account of Head 2 of the Mauritius 1960 Cyclone Reconstruction Programme—Government Buildings, Services, Relief,—(Colonial Services Grant), with the result that the Capital Fund is overstated and the Liability "Special Funds (Excluding Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund)" is understated by Rs 229,653.96 in the above Balance Sheet. The Capital Revenue is likewise overstated in the Annual Abstract Account.

(b) (1) There is a sum of £29,514. 3s. 4d. short received from the Colonial Development and Welfare in respect of Grants made up as follows :—

(i) £321. 3s. 9d. under scheme D 1617—Broadcasting Development.
(ii) £1,280. 13s. 2d. under Scheme D 3555—Port Louis—Forest Side Trunk Road—Consultant Engineers' Fees and Expenses.
(iii) £8,325.5s. 11d. under scheme D 3556—Port Louis—Forest Side Trunk Road.
(iv) £19,587. 0s. 6d. under Scheme D 3920—Harbour Development.

The above sums, when received, will be credited to Capital Revenue.

(b) (2) In addition a sum of Rs 3,588 was incorrectly over transferred from Colonial Development and Welfare Deposit Account to Recurrent Revenue in respect of scheme R 1342 and a sum of Rs 1,512.76 was short transferred from Colonial Development and Welfare Deposit Account to Recurrent Revenue in respect of scheme D 4799 A & B during the year, with the result that the General Revenue Balance is overstated and the liability "Special Funds (Excluding Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund)" is understated by Rs 2,075.24 in the above Balance Sheet, and Recurrent Revenue is likewise overstated in the Annual Abstract Account.

(c) Government holds Mauritius Hotels Limited Redeemable Preference Shares amounting to Rs 250,000 to assist in the development of the tourist industry in the Colony, in terms of a decision of the Governor in Council in 1956.

(d) At 30th June, 1963 Government held Mauritius Agricultural Bank Bills amounting to Rs. 924,000 purchased in terms of section 17 of Ordinance 68 of 1950, to finance small loans made by the Bank.

(e) There are contingent liabilities of :

(i) Rs 433,592.50 in respect of the demonetisation of the notes of the 1934 issue.
(ii) Rs 12,833.82 to the holders of War Savings Certificates.
(iii) Rs 521,738 to the tea planters in respect of loans made in connection with the development of tea production.

(f) Under Section 13 of the Agricultural Bank Ordinance (No. 68 of 1950) the principal monies of any bill issued under the authority of Section 16(2) of the Ordinance, or raised, obtained, received or had under the provisions of Section 20 and the interest thereon are charged upon and made payable out of the general revenues and assets of the Bank and the Colony.

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The Main Heads of Taxation and their Yields

	Rs
Customs :—	
Import Duties	45,830,018
Export Duties	13,908,046
Excise duty on Rum (Spirits, liquors and alcoholic beverages)	14,890,942
Tobacco Excise	8,933,756
Licence Duties	3,616,948
Income Tax, (Companies and Bodies Corporate)	15,641,183
Income Tax (Others)	19,891,745
Tax on Sweepstakes and Lotteries ...	1,853,699
Total ...	124,566,337

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THE NATIONAL INCOME AND DEPRECIATION FIGURE FOR 1962 WAS CALCULATED BY THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE TO BE APPROXIMATELY Rs 724,000,000

Gross National Product Industrial Origin	*Rs (millions)*	%
1. Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing ...	192	26·5
2. Mining and Quarrying..	1	0·12
3. Manufacture	122	16·9
4. Construction	51	7·0
5. Electricity, water and sanitary services ...	17	2·4
6. Transportation, Storage and Communication ...	97	13·4
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	75	10.4
8. Banking, Insurance and Real Estate	14	1·9
9. Ownership of dwellings	53	7·3
10. Public Administration and Defence	30	4·1
11. Services	77	10·7
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT FACTOR COST)	729	100·7
Plus factor income from rest of the world ...	5	0·7
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (AT FACTOR COST)	724	100·0

National Income and Depreciation	*Rs (millions)*	%
1. Compensation of employees	413	57·0
2. Income from farms, professions and other unincorporated enterprises received by households	101	14·0
3. Income from property received by households and private non-profit institutions	105	14·5
4. Saving of corporations	84	11·6
5. Direct taxes on corporations	17	2·4
6. General Government income from property and entrepreneurship ...	14	1·9
7. *Less* Interest on public debt	− 7	− 1·0
8. *Less* Interest on consumers' debt	− 3	− 0·4
NATIONAL INCOME AND DEPRECIATION	724	100·0

Gross National Expenditure Composition	*Rs (millions)*	%
1. Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	613	84·7
2. General Government consumption expenditure on goods and services	110	15·2
3. Gross domestic fixed capital formation of private enterprises ...	84	11·6
4. Gross domestic fixed capital formation of Government and public enterprises	57	7·9
5. Net exports of goods and services	−33	−4·6
6. Net factor income payments from rest of the world	−5	−0·7
7. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES	826	114·1
8. *Less* Indirect Taxes ...	−103	−14·2
9. *Plus* Subsidies	+ 1	+ 0·1
GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT FACTOR COST	724	100·0

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COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT 1958-62

Year	Gross National Product at factor cost Rs million	Increase or decrease on 1958 per cent	De facto Population 31st Dec. in each year (thousand)	Gross National product per head Rs
1958 ...	634	—	620	1,023
1959 ...	681	+ 7.4	637	1,069
1960 ...	542	−14.5	655	827
1961 ...	707	+11.5	673	1,051
1962 ...	724	+14.2	692	1,046

CUSTOMS TARIFF

The Customs Tariff is based on the S.I.T.C. Following a recommendation of the Meade's report provision has been made therein for affording help and encouragement to local secondary industries. Important rebates are afforded on raw materials imported by registered industries and duties at protective rates are levied on certain manufactured imported articles.

Provision exists in the tariff for the imposition of preferential rates of duty on imports from the U.K. and certain other scheduled territories subject to the production of supporting evidence of value and origin in the form of a prescribed combined certificate.

Export duties are levied on sugar and molasses, and in addition there are small duties imposed on goods exported from bond, goods in transit and goods reshipped after being landed from distressed vessels.

PACKAGE TAX

A package tax at variable low rates is levied under the Package Tax Ordinance No. 32 of 1951 on all goods imported and landed in the colony.

EXCISE DUTIES

Excise duties are leviable on Colonial spirits (rum), beer, country liquor (Mauritius Fruit Wine), tobacco, matches, spirits used in the manufacture of denatured spirits (except for power purposes), vinegar, tinctures and drugs and perfumed spirits. The consumption of rum during the year showed an increase over the figures of the previous year. On the other hand, the revenue collected in respect of country liquor has fallen down due no doubt to the opening of a brewery in August.

STAMP DUTIES

Stamp duties are of three kinds:

Schedule " A " to the stamps Ordinance (Cap. 160, as subsequently amended), specifies the instruments or writings which are

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subject to a duty in proportion to the size of paper used. The tariff from 30 cents to Rs 1.80.

Schedule " B " specifies the instruments or writings which are subject to a fixed stamp duty. The amounts vary from 10 cents to Rs 18.

Schedule " C " specifies the instruments or writings which are subject to an *ad valorem* duty. These include Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Policies of Insurance, Debentures. The duties are mainly on a sliding scale.

The Stamp Duties collected in respect of impressed paper during the financial year 1962-63 amounted to Rs 973,896.

Income Tax

The Income Tax is imposed by the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1950, as subsequently amended.

Various deductions, including capital allowances, are provided by the Ordinance and in the case of individuals, the chargeable income is arrived at after deducting personal reliefs and allowances.

The following schedule shows the rates of tax payable by individuals:

	Chargeable Income		*Rate of Tax*
	Rs		%
For every rupee of the first	5,000	...	10
For every rupee of the next	5,000	...	15
do. do.	5,000	...	20
do. do.	5,000	...	30
do. do.	5,000	...	40
do. do.	10,000	...	50
do. do.	15,000	...	60
Remainder of the chargeable income		...	70

The rate of tax applicable to companies is 40 per cent of the amount of chargeable income.

Collection in the year 1962-63 amounted to Rs 35,607,408 compared with Rs 36,031,234 in 1961-62.

Death Duty

Duty is payable on the value of the property accruing to each beneficiary at a rate dependent upon the degree of relationship to the deceased and the net value of such property, without aggregation of the whole estate.

The duty collected during 1963 amounted to Rs 2,021,211.90 compared with Rs 1,092,416.18 in 1962.

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Local Authorities Finances

The undermentioned table gives comparative figures of revenue and expenditure of the four urban local authorities for the last financial year:—

Local Authority	*Financial Year*	*Revenue Rs*	*Expenditure Rs*
Municipality of Port Louis (excluding Housing Scheme)	1962–63	5,786,538 71	5,413,253 61
Town Council of Beau Bassin—Rose Hill (excluding Housing Scheme) ...	1962–63	1,310,236 40	1,255,892 99
Town Council of Quatre Bornes (excluding Housing Scheme) ...	1962–63	1,124,333 90	1,088,486 97
Town Council of Curepipe (excluding Housing Scheme)	1962–63	1,689,140 59	1,697,066 66

District and Village Councils

The four District Councils established under Ordinance No. 76 of 1951 receive subsidies and grants from the Government which are partly allocated to the Village Councils, according to estimates approved by the District Councils. In addition to any taxation which may be imposed by the Village Councils, the District Councils have the right to levy taxes which do not apply to any particular village, such as advertisement and placard tax and entertainment tax. The total estimates of expenditure for the existing 98 Village Councils amounted to approximately Rs 480,000 and the total revenue including subsidies for scavenging roads and cemeteries, to Rs 786,000. Revenue from entertainment tax totalled Rs 109,000.

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Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

Currency

The local unit of currency is the Mauritius Rupee, which is sub-divided into 100 cents. The rupee is equivalent to 1s. 6d. sterling.

The notes in circulation are of denominations of Rs 25, Rs 10 and Rs 5. There is in addition a Rs 1,000 note which is legal tender only between the local banks and the Government.

The coins in circulation are the following:

Cupro-Nickel: One Rupee, Half-Rupee, Quarter-Rupee and Ten Cents.

Bronze: 5 Cents, 2 Cents and 1 Cent.

The value of currency in circulation on the 30th June for the last three financial years is given hereunder:—

	1961	*1962*	*1963*
	Rs	*Rs*	*Rs*
Notes	68,245,000	68,955,000	71,860,000
Coins	4,498,378	4,288,878	4,623,878
TOTAL	72,743,378	73,243,878	76,483,878

Local Banks

Four trading banks operate in Mauritius: The Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd., The Mercantile Bank Ltd. Barclays Bank D.C.O. and the Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Savings bank facilities are provided by the Post Office Savings Bank, The Mauritius Agricultural Bank, The Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd., Barclays Bank D.C.O., The Mercantile Bank Ltd. and The Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Long-term loans for agricultural and housing purposes are provided by the Mauritius Agricultural Bank, while Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Limited undertakes medium-term finance on a commercial basis. There is, however, a lack of financial institutions specialising in long-term loans to individual borrowers for such purposes as housing, although loans against mortgages are obtainable from private sources. The Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. provides finance on a seasonal basis for the cultivation requirements of the co-operative credit move-

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ment. The Government also provides assistance to local industry in the form of medium-term loans.

The Mauritius Commercial Bank was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1838 with a capital of Rs 2,000,000 which was increased to Rs 3,000,000 in 1948, to Rs 4,000,000 in 1958 and to Rs 5,000,000 in 1960 and to Rs 6.000,000 in 1963. The Bank was registered as a limited liability company in August, 1955. The Bank's head office is in Port Louis with branches at Curepipe, Rose Hill, Mahebourg; Quatre Bornes, Centre de Flacq, Triolet, Goodlands, Vacoas and Port Louis , Desforges Street. Its London Agents are Lloyds Bank Limited. It has correspondents all over the world and is able to offer a complete banking service. The reserves at the 31st December, 1963 stood at Rs 6,901,509.

The Mercantile Bank Limited, formerly the Mercantile Bank of India Limited, and now a Member of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Group, took over the business of the Bank of Mauritius Limited on the 31st May, 1916. The Paid-up Capital of the Bank is £2,940,000. Reserve funds and unappropriated profits amount to £2,449,958. Through its Head Office in London and its branches throughout India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Thailand, Malaya and the Far East and correspondents throughout the rest of the world, the Mercantile Bank Limited offers comprehensive banking facilities to the people of Mauritius and is the only Bank in the Colony offering Safe Deposit facilities.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. has its Head Office in London and over 1,357 branches in Africa, the Mediterranean area, the Carribean area, England, New York and Hamburg, with correspondents in all other important centres. The paid-up capital of the Bank was £17,000,000 as at 30th September, 1963, and the Reserve Fund was £15,750,000. The Bank, which is affiliated with Barclays Bank Limited, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1836 as the Colonial Bank and re-incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1925; the name was then changed to Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), which amalgamated with the Anglo-Egyptian Bank Limited and the National Bank of South Africa Limited. The Port Louis, Mauritius, branch was established by the last-named in December, 1919, and was taken over by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) following the amalgamation. The name of the Bank was changed to Barclays Bank D.C.O. in 1954. There are offices of the Bank at Sir William Newton Street, Port Louis, Dumat Street and Desforges

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Street, Port Louis, Curepipe, Rose Hill, Vacoas, Centre de Flacq, Rivière des Anguilles and Rose Belle and Plaisance Airport. The Bank acts as Agent for Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Limited, which was formed to assist in the economic development of territories in which the Bank operates and which had a paid-up capital of £6,000,000 on the 30th September, 1963.

The Bank of Baroda Ltd. Port Louis

The Bank of Baroda Limited Established in 1908. Registered office Mandvi Barods (India)

The Bank of Baroda Limited was incorporated in the year 1908 in Baroda (India) under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Sayajirao Geakwear of Baroda. The Bank had good initial success and with the able directorate and Management the Bank is extending its activities in India and abroad.

The capital structure of the Bank as at 31st December, 1963 is as under:—

Authorised capital Rs 8/—crores (Eighty millions) Issued and Subscribed capital Rs 4/—crores (Forty millions) Paid up capital Rs 2/—crores (Twenty millions) Reserves exceed rupees two crores (twenty millions) Total working funds exceed Rupees 1,700 crores (Rupees seventeen thousand millions).

In pursuance of the policy of extending activities the Bank opened 19 new branches in the year 1963. It has 205 branches with 190 in India and 15 abroad. It has branches in all important centres in India and also operates in United Kingdom, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, East Pakistan, Fiji and Mauritius.

The Bank has correspondents in all the important places in the world and is able to provide all types of Banking facilities to the people of Mauritius.

The Bank has commenced functioning at Port Louis, Mauritius since the 19th October 1962 and in co-operation with the other banks hopes to contribute to the economic and industrial development of Mauritius.

Post Office Savings Bank

The Post Office Savings Bank is operated by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. At the 30th June, 1963, the Bank had 81,217 active accounts and 4,835 dormant accounts with a

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balance due to depositors of Rs 30,189,113. Savings Bank business is transacted at 31 Post Offices. During 1963 transactions amounted in number and value to 54,506 deposits, totalling Rs 13,810,411 and 54,423 withdrawals, totalling Rs 14,366,405. Accounts are regarded as dormant if no transaction takes place for a period of twenty years.

The Mauritius Agricultural Bank

The Mauritius Agricultural Bank was established by Ordinance (214a) No. 1 of 1936 as a " body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal . . . for the purpose of making long-term loans for agricultural needs ". It started its activities in 1937 with a capital of Rs 10,000,000 which was raised by loans, locally and overseas, by Government.

The first change in the constitution of the Bank occurred in 1940 when the minimum for loans (which had been Rs 5,000) was abolished and the Bank was authorised to draw Bills on the Treasury to finance loans for amounts under Rs 5,000.

The Mauritius Economic Commission (1948) recommended that the Bank's capital be increased and the scope of its activities extended to meet the needs of industrial as well as agricultural enterprises. Legislation was passed to this effect and to authorise the Bank to make long-term loans for housing (Ordinance No. 68 of 1950).

In 1949 the Bank was authorised to raise Rs 3,000,000 from the public by the sale of short-term bills, By Ordinance No. 68 of of 1950 it was further empowered:

(a) to raise funds from the public by the issue of long-term debentures, by the issue of subscription debentures payable monthly and quarterly, and by accepting fixed deposits for 12–36 months and saving deposits;

(b) to arrange long-term loans and bank overdrafts.

One of the objects of authorising the Bank to raise funds from the public was to encourage saving in the Colony and it was hoped that the wide choice of investments would prove attractive. At the 31st December, 1963, there were:—

3,272 Savings Accounts for Rs 2,181,366.05
302 Fixed Deposit Accounts for Rs 1,462,391.18
145 Accounts for Subscription Debentures for Rs 92,581.36.

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At the 31st December, 1963, the Bank had paid out Rs 50,185,804 in loans as follows:—

	Rs
For agriculture	48,884,814
For industry	1,300,990
TOTAL ...	50,185,804

The Bank has been entrusted with the management of the loans granted under the Hurricane Loan Ordinance (1945), the Rehabilitation of Factories and Rolling Stock Ordinance (1948), and the Aloe Fibre Industry (Development) Ordinance (1952). The total amount due by borrowers at the 31st December, 1963, was Rs 30,547,261 of which Rs 25,230,164 consisted of Agricultural Bank loans proper. Rs 3,969,512 due by borrowers under the Hurricane Loan Ordinance, Rs 1,337,060 due by borrowers under the Rehabilitation of Factories and Rolling Stock Ordinance, and Rs 10,525 due by borrowers under the Aloe Fibre Industry (Development) Ordinance. The demand for loans since 1950 has been far in excess of the resources of the Bank.

Housing loans no longer form part of the Bank's activities, the Mauritius Housing Corporation having been formed on 1st January, 1963 to take over all outstanding loans for Housing together with matching liabilities.

The following is a Summary of the Bank's Balance Sheet as at the 31st December ,1963.

Figures as at 31st December, 1963

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	Rs		*Rs*
Debentures and Sub-Debentures	17,092,581	Loans	25,230,164
Deposits	4,356,928	Cash	951,489
Short-term Bills	1,030,500	Investments	2,010,467
Internal Accounts and other expenses ...	2,867,986	Other Assets	2,973,712
Reserve and Profit and Loss Account	5,817,837		
	31,165,832		31,165,832

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BANKING STATISTICS

NUMBER OF REPORTING BANKS: 4

Figures as at 31st December, 1963

All figures are in rupees (000 omitted)

LIABILITIES	Rs	ASSETS	Rs
1. Notes in circulation ...	—	1. Cash	8,912
2. Deposits :—		2. Balances due by other banks in the Colony	3,331
(1) Demand	174,717	3. Balances due from banks abroad	113,227
(2) Time	10,722	4. Loans and advances :—	
(3) Savings	20,641	(1) Primary production (including processing of primary products) ...	28,431
3. Balances due to :—		(2) Other industries (including Commerce, Transport and Distribution)	41,815
(1) Other banks in the Colony	4,290	(3) Other advances ...	19,840
(2) Banks abroad	5,220	5. Investments:—	
4. Other Liabilities	66,276	*(a)* Local	6,428
		(b) Other	2,000
		6. Other Assets :—	
		(1) Bills discounted ...	2,665
		(2) Bills receivable ...	7,865
		(3) Other	47,352
TOTAL LIABILITIES ...	281,866	TOTAL ASSETS ...	281,866

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Banks Exchange Rates

The buying and selling rates for telegraphic transfers were at the end of 1963, roughly as under:—

	Buying	*Selling*
British Sterling		
Under £5,000	Rs 13.25 per £1	Rs 13.43 per £1
£5,000 and over	Rs 13.26⅜ ,,	Rs 13.40 ,,
Canadian Dollars	Rs 4.37½ per $1	Rs 4.47½ per $1
U.S.A. Dollars	Rs 4.72½ per $1	Rs 4.82 per $1
South African Rands		
Under Rd 10,000	Rs 6.60 per 1Rd	Rs 6.73 per Rd1
Rd 10,000 and over	Rs 6.60 ,,	Rs 6.71 ,,
Australian Pounds		
Under £5,000	Rs 10.55 per £1	Rs 10.85 per £1
£5,000 and over	Rs 10.55 ,,	Rs 10.80 ,,
French Francs		
France	Rs 0.94 per NF 1	Rs 0.99 per NF 1
C.F.A.	Rs 1.88 per 100 francs	Rs 1.98 per 100 francs
Other Currencies		
India and Pakistan	At par	1% premium
East Africa	Rs 66 per 100 shs	Rs 67.15 per 100 shs.

The control of foreign exchange was maintained in 1963 under the Mauritius Exchange Control Ordinance, 1951, which was enacted on the lines of the United Kingdom Exchange Control Act, 1947, and thus ensures similarity of practice in exchange control matters in the Scheduled Territories.

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Chapter 5 : Commerce and Industry

The commerce of the Colony depends almost entirely on the sugar crop which in 1963 yielded 685,523* metric tons as compared with 532,817 metric tons in 1962 and 553,259 metric tons in 1961. High degree alcohol, a by-product of sugar, is produced mainly for local consumption and the quantity exported in 1963 was negligible. The exportation of molasses, another by-product of sugar, was 109,770 metric tons against 110,253 metric tons in 1962 and 64, 633 metric tons in 1961. Exports of tea reached 987 metric tons as compared with 721 metric tons in 1962 and 792 metric tons in 1961. A small part of the Colony's demand for foodstuffs is met by local production namely meat, sugar, salt, fruits and vegetables, fish (fresh and dried) and tea*. Local industries produce beer, cigarettes, matches, aloe-fibre bags for sugar, rum, aerated minerals, country liquor, leather, leather and rubber footwear, garments and clothing, lime, confectionery, carbon dioxide, metal doors and windows, wooden and steel furniture, pasteurized milk, spring mattresses, fibre glass manufactures, boot and furniture polish, louvre windows, bituminous paint, nails and car batteries. The bulk of the needs of the Colony are met by importation from other countries.

Imports of rice, the staple food of the Colony, reached 69,690 metric tons as compared with 68,183 metric tons in 1962 and 67,215 metric tons in 1961. Wheaten flour was imported mainly from Australia and France, beef on the hoof from Madagascar and considerable quantities of foodstuff from the United Kingdom, the Republic of South Africa and Australia.

The United Kingdom continues to be the principal source of supply for manufactured goods such as textiles, machinery, motor vehicles, hardware and electrical goods. Large quantities of cotton piece goods are imported from India and large supplies of general merchandise from Hong Kong and Japan. Manufactured fertilizers are imported mainly from the United Kingdom, the Republic of South Africa, Western Germany, France and Israel.

* Provisional

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DIRECTION OF EXPORT TRADE

	1961	1962	1963
Preferential Tariff Countries	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*
United Kingdom	235,874,497	251,017,937	290,696,264
Australia	397,859	1,777,563	332,130
Burma	1,000,000	—	—
Canada	36,384,601	22,306,783	66,709,709
Hong Kong	91,347	291,854	67,458
India	14,243	16,985	18,841
Kenya	246,001	568,294	237,309
Malaya	862	60,000	1,460
New Zealand	245,023	641,114	432,920
Republic of South Africa ...	517,058	2,114,353	1,248,739
Seychelles	368,241	224,827	48,433
Singapore	29,010	19,429	107,037
Southern Rhodesia	3,144,691	45,890	56,184
Other Preferential Tariff Countries	117,726	70,878	293,364
TOTAL ...	278,431,159	279,155,907	360,249,848
General Tariff Countries			
France	152,917	146,629	426,768
German Federal Republic ...	192,529	130,042	99,749
Holland	106,466	2,008,502	108,529
Japan	2,320,512	3,035,603	625,155
Italy	34,210	451,041	8,418,668
Madagascar	797,323	787,150	1,539,818
Portuguese East Africa	11,719	12,210	9,060
Reunion	1,495,061	1,245,090	1,790,995
United States of America ...	3,536,767	9,223,350	47,820,348
Other General Tariff Countries ..	129,447	3,212,585	498,171
TOTAL ...	8,776,951	20,252,202	61,337,261
Sugar Quota Certificates ..	6,995,196	6,457,327	6,195,510
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPORTS ...	294,203,306	305,865,436	427,782,619

DIRECTION OF IMPORT TRADE

	1961	1962	1963
Preferential Tariff Countries	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*
United Kingdom	104,293,118	89,848,640	93,847,141
Aden	205,161	95,700	83,158
Australia	22,438,451	22,126,360	19,249,036
Bahrein	340,529	164,544	25,482
British West Indies	27,408	163,103	181,176
Burma	28,947,559	34,520,091	34,721,607
Canada	512,838	394,404	1,017,958
Ceylon	253,174	299,042	167,922
Cyprus	50,570	33,443	55,641
Eire	1,162,244	1,302,828	1,175,934
Carried over	158,231,052	148,948,155	150,525,055

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DIRECTION OF IMPORTS TRADE—*continued*

	1961	1962	1963
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Brought forward ...	158,231,052	148,948,155	150,525,055
Hong Kong	9,734,452	11,710,505	11,731,732
India	13,750,925	13,995,555	13,000,166
Kenya	7,687,858	6,915,172	5,764,101
Malaya	2,433,288	2,060,708	2,008,137
New Zealand	964,159	339,372	806,792
Pakistan	1,080,862	1,530,947	883,632
Republic of South Africa ...	27,116,433	34,633,887	30,749,499
Singapore	3,826,796	3,661,980	3,193,375
Southern Rhodesia	567,092	494,531	1,309,530
Seychelles	825,663	673,888	515,622
Other Preferential Tariff Countries	572,139	849,833	810,408
TOTAL	226,790,719	225,814,533	221,298,049
General Tariff Countries			
Belgium	5,053,567	4,252,370	5,110,712
Czechoslovakia	750,044	755,443	858,127
Denmark	642,136	1,276,590	3,142,160
Ethiopia	561,224	643,663	954,684
France	12,887,972	15,334,032	17,182,858
German Federal Republic ...	15,025,259	13,142,503	12,967,559
Germany (Eastern)	245,131	99,375	279,943
Holland	5,703,215	6,648,070	7,822,986
Hungary	78,779	76,137	165,176
Iran	8,220,629	12,441,793	10,335,738
Italy (including Sicily)	1,540,570	2,553,975	12,894,660
Japan	9,694,273	10,061,691	9,735,733
Luxembourg	807,567	774,601	511,831
Madagascar	3,193,102	4,056,036	3,889,327
Morocco	346,283	845,156	823,753
Netherlands West Indies ...	327,791	58,590	81,569
Norway	1,241,439	676,072	480,217
Poland	29,595	36,586	17,677
Portugal	237,499	299 356	402,315
Portuguese East Africa	3,525,944	1,533,282	260,480
Saudi Arabia	145	—	765
Siam	10,026,880	4,666,462	4,325,731
Spain	320,128	243,258	217,518
Sudan	646,811	7,436	544,624
Sweden	2,078,370	1,158,747	2,302,120
Switzerland	1,378,375	1,866,073	1,877,444
United States of America ...	7,552,545	7,782,577	8,967,814
Russia	23,332	28,212	11,097
Yougoslavia	1,641	1,723	35,950
Other General Tariff Countries ...	4,455,221	5,119,572	5,109,438
TOTAL ...	96,595,467	96,439,381	111,310,006
BAGGAGE ...	574,321	473,204	508,237
GRAND TOTAL OF IMPORTS ...	323,960,507	322,727,118	333,116,292

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TRADE FIGURES—I IMPORTS

Principal Imports	1961 Total=Rs 323,960,507 Quantity	1961 C.I.F. Value Rs	1962 Total=Rs 322,727,118 Quantity	1962 C.I.F. Value Rs	1963 Total=Rs 333,116,202 Quantity	1963 C.I.F. Value Rs	Main Countries of Supply
Rice	67,215 M. Tons	36,814,172	68,183 M. Tons	37,334,921	69,690 M. Tons	38,296,917	Burma, Siam and Madagascar
Wheaten flour	22,654 ,,	9,362,384	26,592 ,,	11,604,298	28,169 ,,	12,082,060	Australia, France and German Federal Republic.
Other grain and grain products	12,046 ,,	6,786,833	12,209 ,,	6,528,281	12,955 ,,	6,529,046	United Kingdom, Australia, Republic of South Africa, India, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Burma, and Kenya.
Cattle and meat	—	6,763,458	—	7,522,465	—	7,178,695	Australia, Madagascar, Kenya, S. Rhodesia and Danmark.
Edible oils and fats	7,693 ,,	12,310,772	7,986 ,,	12,507,811	9,520 ,,	14,238,591	United Kingdom, Holland Israel. German Federal Republic, Rep. of S. Africa, Danmark India and Singapore.
Beverages	—	6,935,704	—	6,725,799	—	5,954,864	United Kingdom, Rep. of S. Africa. Algeria, France, Spain, Italy, Eire, Singapore and Holland.
Coal	5,848 ,,	380,407	3,063 ,,	270,254	2,118	183,628	Republic of S. Africa.
Petroleum products	—	10,947,445	—	15,050,834	—	13,837,977	Iran, United Kingdom Rep. of South Africa, and U.S. America.
Wood and wood manufactures	—	5,855,814	—	4,346,607	—	4,057,056	Malaya, Singapore, Siam, Burma and Japan.
Gunny bags	165,930 Units	225,905	484,524 Units	565,048	364 Units	423	India and Pakistan.
Cotton piece goods	8,981,707 Sq. ms.,	12,218,676	10,015,814 sq. ms.	12,655,507	9,637,775 sq. ms.	12,062,910	United Kingdom, Hong Kong, India, and Japan.
Silk piece goods	2,557,131 ,,	4,412,262	2,314,117 ,,	4,451,671	1,822,886 ,,	5,471,570	United Kingdom, India and Japan.
Woollen piece goods	168,251 ,,	1,988,599	88,722 ,,	1,052,310	84,028 ,,	902,311	United Kingdom.
Vehicles :—							
(a) (i)Motor cars	1,004 Units	6,250,869	914 Units	5,636,299	1,046 Units	6,609,149	United Kingdom, Italy, France, and German Federal Republic.
(ii) Other	—	8,489,446	—	8,896,791	—	8,750,679	United Kingdom.
(b) Railway and tramway locomotives and accessories	—	274,589	—	63,111	—	85,312	United Kingdom.
(c) Ships, aircraft and accessories	—	1,037,715	—	569,540	—	461,786	United Kingdom and Norway.
Cement	91,815 M. Tons	9,080,799	91,160 M. Tons	8,788,366	80,406 M. Tons	7,411,221	United Kingdom, Kenya, Japan, Belgium, and Republic of South Africa.
Machinery other than electric	— ,,	20,226,751	— ,,	18,227,569	— ,,	17,846,292	United Kingdom, U.S. America, Italy, German Federal Republic. andFrance.
Electrical goods	—	17,460,843	—	12,006,666	—	21,960,620	United Kingdom, Italy U.S. America, Holland, Japan and Sweden.
Iron and steel goods	21,465 ,,	23,233,073	20,678 ,,	22,764,784	18,058 M. Tons	19,433,193	United Kngdom, Belgium, German Federal Republic, France, Japan. Luxembourg, Republic of Sonth Africa, Hong Kong and Australia.
Manures and Fertilizers	61,245 ,,	14,019,480	70,357 ,,	15,681,468	75,766 ,,	17,429,889	United Kingdom, German Federal Republic France, Rep. of S. Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar and Israel.
Paper and paper manufactures	3,023 ,,	5,192,150	2,558 ,,	4,693,016	2,737 ,,	5,352,107	United Kingdom Norway Sweden, Finland, Rep. of S. Africa and Singapore.

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II.—Exports

	1961	1962	1963
	Rs	Rs	Rs
(a) Domestic Exports	276,737,097	290,656,050	414,750,498
(b) Sugar Quota Certificates ...	6,995,196	6,457,327	6,195,510
(c) Re-Exports	10,471,013	8,752,059	6,836,611
TOTAL ...	294,203,306	305,865,436	427,782,619

Principal Exports	1961 Quantity	1961 F.O.B. Value	1962 Quantity	1962 F.O.B. Value	1963 Quantity	1963 F.O.B. Value	Main Countries of Destination
		Rs		Rs		Rs	
Sugar ...	505,687 M.Tons	265,195,319*	515,144 M.Tons	275,584,568*	574.300 M. Tons	394,016,617*	United Kingdom, Canada, United States of America and Italy
Molasses ...	64,633 ,,	4,987,507	110,253 ,,	9,110,777	109,770 ,,	13,458,779	United Kingdom, New Zealand, Holland and United States of America
Rum ...	148 Hectols	14,180	193 Hectols	17,523	326 Hectols	28,378	Hong Kong, and Seychelles
Aloe Fibre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea ...	792 M.Tons	4,904,063	721 M.Tons	3,889,743	987 M. Tons	5,480,678	United Kingdom.

*Excluding Value of Sugar Quota Certificates.

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Chapter 6 : Production

Land Utilization and Water Conservation

Mauritius covers an area of 460,800 acres of which about 230,000 acres are under intensive cultivation. Other than the crops from this area, the Island produces little else with which to meet the requirements of a population numbering 701,400 with a density of about 974 to the square mile. The cultivated area consists mainly of sugarcane (214,000 acres); it does not include either economic forestry, or other tree plantations (19,000 acres). Forests and forest plantations, woodlands, mountain, river and natural reserves and scrub total about 200,000 acres. Built up areas, roads, water bodies and open spaces cover 22,000 acres.

The central elevated part of the Island, above the 100″ isohyet, is mostly covered with forest and scrub to protect and regulate the water resources. In this area, tea is the only crop cultivated. No laws specifically protecting this natural watershed exist save those giving protection to mountain and river reserves.

The main upland water catchment area is mostly Crown property and utilized for the production of forest produce, fuel and fodder, with a limited acreage under tea and other crops. Water resources are mainly dependent on the incidence of nearby cyclonic disturbances bringing rain, most of which falls in the hot season or in the heavy downpours accompanying cyclonic disturbances. Several reservoirs have been constructed in order to conserve this water for both domestic and irrigation purposes as well as for the production of electrical energy.

Land Ownership

In the early days of French colonization, land was conceded to settlers throughout the Island. Later, land ownership was governed by the French Civil Code or 'Code Napoleon' which is still in force. This provides for equal division of property among the heirs which often leads to excessive fragmentation of land. The demand for land is accentuated by the rapid growth of population, leading to inflation of land values. Grouping of estates into companies has checked fragmentation for the bulk of the cultivated land.

Land Tenure

The Island was uninhabited when first colonized. Its original permanent settlers were the French who, through the grant of con-

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cessions, became the original freehold owners of all the land except Crown Lands. At present, apart from Crown Lands, including Crown forests and the " Pas Géométriques " which total 83,000 acres, the land is owned in large or small lots by all sections of the community. Roughly 70 per cent is owned by companies and private estates, the remainder being the property of the Indo-Mauritian section of the population. In addition to freehold tenure, land is also held leasehold and on share-cropping agreements.

Leasehold tenure is practised to a limited extent on privately owned lands and on Crown Lands. In the case of Crown Lands, leasing is generally by auction to the highest bidder, but it may be also by contract; leases vary up to 60 years with security of tenure to satisfactory tenants. Various types of share-cropping in the form of " metayage " exist.

Renting System

Rentals are either cash, crop-sharing or " Taungya ". Cash rentals are payable monthly, quarterly or annually; in crop-sharing the proportion of the crop handed over as rental varies according to circumstances and the nature of the crop; under the " Taungya " system, which is adopted particularly in tree plantations, the tenant is permitted to grow vegetables or annual crops between the young trees provided he keeps the trees clear of weeds and supplies any gaps in the tree plantation. This is a temporary system, as cultivation is discontinued as soon as the trees are developed.

Land and Water Development Programmes

These include provision for:

(a) increased reservoir construction both for domestic and irrigation purposes, the latter leading to increased cultivation of land;

(b) increased generation of electrical power.

Land Settlement

There has been no extension of existing settlements which number six and cover a total area of some 1,300 acres. All holdings were occupied. In some settlements, the cropping policy has had to be revised and tenants allowed to plant the whole of their holdings under sugarcane. Where foodcrops only are being planted, rent has been reduced from 4 per cent to 2 per cent of the capital value of the land.

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AGRICULTURE

Department of Agriculture

At the 31st December, 1963, the permanent and pensionable staff of the Department numbered 328 as follows:—

Division	*In post*	*Vacancies*
Administrative Division	50	8
Agricultural Division	48	10
Tea Division	10	2
Plant Pathology Division	9	1
Entomological Division	5	2
Agricultural Chemistry Division...	7	—
Engineering Division	5	1
Central Board Division	21	8
Agricultural College Division	14	1
Rodrigues Division	19	2
Fisheries Division	60	2
Division of Veterinary Services	36	7
TOTAL	284	44

The general policy of the Department of Agriculture is to promote the most efficient use of available lands suitable for cultivation and to foster the most efficient production of livestock and livestock products. The training of technical staff for the Department of Agriculture, the Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute, the Sugar Industry and the other agricultural interests of the Island is done, in the first instance, at the College of Agriculture which provides a three-year course in agriculture and sugar technology. A programme of study leave for officers of the Department of Agriculture enables officers to be trained overseas to meet requirements for specialist and senior professional staff.

The agricultural extension service makes readily available to the farmer assistance and advice, and translates into general agricultural practice the information obtained from experimental stations. Experimental stations have been developed in each of the major climatic zones of the Island for the study of crops and livestock suited to these zones.

The sugar industry is the main source of wealth and employment and Government's policy is to encourage development of that industry to the limits imposed by oversea markets. The industry has its own research institute which undertakes investigations in both the field and factory.

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The Department of Agriculture, in collaboration with the Sugar Industry Research Institute, undertakes extension work amongst small sugarcane planters, having as one of its principal aims the raising of small planters' yields to a figure more comparable with that of the estates. The Department also maintains a plant inspection service to prevent introduction of new pests and diseases, controls the cane quarantine greenhouse and administers the Central Cane Arbitration Board.

The development of secondary industries is encouraged, particularly the development of the tea, tobacco and fibre industries and the production of vegetables and foodcrops. The local production of meat and milk, within the limits imposed by the availability of land for fodder and pasture, is encouraged in several ways, the chief of which are the improvement of the milk breed of cattle characteristic of Mauritius, the maintenance of an island-wide artificial insemination service and the fostering of a poultry industry.

Fisheries policy comprises conservation of the lagoon fisheries, development of off shore fishing and investigation of pond culture of fresh water fish.

The Board of Agriculture, Fisheries and Natural Resources studies all matters of policy and makes recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

Sugar

Sugar is the staple crop of the Island. The whole of the production, with the exception of some 26,900 metric tons consumed locally, is exported, mainly to the United Kingdom, Canada and the U.S.A.

Production in the preceding years was as follows: —

Year	*Metric tons*
1958	525,842
1959	580,372
1960	235,781(Cyclone year)
1961	553,259
1962	532,856

In 1963, the production of sugar reached a record figure of 685,523 metric tons obtained from a harvested area of about 201,300 acres. The average yield of cane per acre over the whole Island was 28.5 metric tons. Sugar produced per cent cane was 11.93 compared with 11.52 in 1962. Sugar produced per acre was 3.41 metric tons, a figure which is unsurpassed in the records of the industry.

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Sugar cane arriving at a factory for weighing and crushing. Cane is transported either by lorry or by estate railways.

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A cane lorry being loaded in the fields prior to transport to the factory.

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Although an important proportion of cane land is under peasant ownership, mostly Indo-Mauritian, the bulk of the sugar is produced on a plantation scale. The large plantations with factories produced about 62 per cent of the total crop. The smaller peasant owners, some 26,000 of whom cultivate altogether about 19 per cent of the land under cane, often work their land with the assistance of their families, employing extraneous labour only at peak periods such as planting and harvesting. Many of these small planters have grouped themselves into co-operative societies for the purpose of consigning their canes to factories.

Sugarcane was milled in 1963 in 23 factories, all of which are company-owned.

The whole of the sugar manufactured is marketed by the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. Since the war, the price of commonwealth sugar has been fixed year by year under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. The negotiated price quota of sugar exportable under the terms of the Agreement amounted to 351,750 long tons. The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement has been further extended and will now run up to the end of 1971.

Sugarcane is purchased by factories on the basis of two-thirds of the yield of sugar and by-products going to the planters. In order to buy and sell sugarcane, millers and planters have to enter into cane contracts, which are subject to the control of the Central Board which functions as a part of the organisation of the Department of Agriculture.

Exports of molasses amounted to 149,586 metric tons. Alcohol of different strengths were produced, equivalent to a production of 1,736,000 litres of pure alcohol compared with 1,550,000 litres in 1962. The greater part of this production was used locally as rum and denatured spirits; 32,160 litres of high strength spirits were exported.

Industrial Crops

Three other crops are grown industrially, but on a small scale compared with sugarcane. These are tea, tobacco, and aloe fibre.

Tea

Climatic conditions obtaining throughout the year were generally favourable for the production of tea. As a result of this and the increased areas now coming into bearing, production rose from 2,799,627 pounds of black tea in 1962 to 3,256,891 pounds. 2,159,235 pounds of black tea were exported in 1963,

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this being 66 per cent of the total production, compared with 1,589,216 lbs exported in 1962 representing 57 per cent of total production. The bulk of the exported tea was consigned to the United Kingdom and sold on the London Auctions. The average selling price of the 16,837 chests of Mauritian tea offered for sale on the London market was 3 shs.5.81d per pound, a decrease of 5.4d per pound compared with 1962.

Of the 3,000 acres of land scheduled for planting to tea under the original Government-sponsored scheme for the expansion of the tea industry, about 1,908 acres had been cleared and planted by the end of the year. Of Government's direct participation in this scheme (300 acres), some 138 acres were distributed on lease as smallholdings of about 4 acres each.

Work on the second Government-sponsored development scheme which aims at the planting of a further 2,500 acres under tea by mid 1965 has continued, good progress being made in the clearing and preparation of land for planting which has been aided by favourable weather conditions. By the end of the year, 1,280 acres of land had been contour surveyed, 1,090 acres cleared, 650 acres prepared for planting and 615 acres actually planted.

Two factories, Bois Chéri and La Flora have during the year materially increased their capacity by the installation of " Withering Troughs " and a third, Nouvelle France, was in the process of being reconstructed. The number of factories in operation remained at six.

Tobacco

Tobacco was grown on 784 acres in 1963, an increase of 108 acres compared with 1962. Of this area, 615 acres were under Virginian varieties, 17 acres under Burley and the remainder under Amarello air cured. No Amarello flue cured was required by the manufacturers of cigarettes. The total production amounted to 483 metric tons compared with 372 metric tons in 1962.

Imports of cigarettes remained at about the same level as in 1962 but imports of leaf tobacco appeared to have decreased slightly. During the year, there was an increase in consumption of locally manufactured cigarettes.

Domestic Virginian leaf blended with imported leaf was used in the manufacture of " Matinée ", " Vogue ", " Embassy ",

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" Mills ", and " Soirée " brands of local cigarettes, which sell in competition with imported Virginian cigarettes.

Amarello and some of the lower grades of domestic Virginian leaf were utilised for the cheaper brands, selling below the price range of imported cigarettes.

Tobacco was almost entirely grown in small plots, for the most part by peasant cultivators.

In 1963 producers received on the average Rs 7.55 per kilo of Virginian flue-cured leaf, Rs 2.55 per kilo of Amarello air-cured and Rs 2.47 per kilo for Burley.

Mauritius produces flue-cured Virginian of good colour and flavour but attempts to obtain an export market have failed owing to the relatively high cost of production compared with other producing countries, the small acreage under cultivation and the necessity of selling the " run of the crop ".

The area annually grown is determined by the Tobacco Board according to the estimated requirements of the manufacturers. The Board comprises representatives of the various interests concerned. The Tobacco Warehouse, operated by the Board, receives, grades, processes, bales, stores and sells all the tobacco produced in the island.

Fibre

In 1963, 12 fibre factories were in operation producing 1350 tons compared with 1299 tons in 1962 and 1,111 tons in 1961. In addition to the 1963 production, the Government Sack Factory had to import 308 tons of jute not only to supplement the supplies of aloe fibre but also to reduce the cost of production. Jute was purchased at an average price of Rs 669 per ton and aloe fibre at an average price of Rs 1,212 per ton.

The following goods were produced by the Government Sack Factory in 1963:

794,597 Aloe sacks (6×8) of 80 kgs. capacity
705,524 Aloe-jute sacks (5×7) of 80 kgs. capacity
7,994 Aloe-jute sacks (10×11) 'Flour sacks)
26,389 small bags (18×26)
28,039 yards of filter cloth
1,734 yards of other fabrics
17,253 kilos of yarn
106 kilos of other products

All the fibre produced in the Island is marketed by the Mauritius Hemp Producers' Syndicate which grades, bales, stores and sells the fibre.

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Food Crops

The production of foodcrops and vegetables was approximately 37,115 tons form an area of about 8,803 acres.

The Extension Service continued to advise farmers on improved crop husbandry. Home and field visits were paid to farmers. Agricultural problems were discussed and lectures on agricultural topics were delivered at evening meetings organised throughout the island. Demonstrations on the correct use of fertilizers, the timely application of insecticides and fungicides for the control of pests and diseases and the measures to be adopted for soil conservation were carried out on farmers' land.

The Scheme for the subsidization of certified seed potatoes met with considerable response from farmers and some 715 tons of certified seed were planted. The acreage under potatoes increased and average yields were comparatively high.

Demonstration of fodder conservation in pit silos continued and the silage obtained after six months conservation was of good quality.

The fifth district headquarters and demonstration centre was inaugurated at Central Flacq in September and an agricultural show was held. The show was visited by a large number of planters and farmers who were given the opportunity of seeing some of the aspects of the work being done by the various sections of the Department of Agriculture.

Livestock

4,010 cows of the milch breed were slaughtered compared with 1,836 in 1961 and 1,928 in 1962. On humane grounds, permits were issued for the slaughter of 135 animals of the milch breed of all ages and of all sexes. In addition 1,700 males of all ages of the milch breed were slaughtered.

11,413 artificial inseminations were carried out and the overall conception rate fell by 7 per cent to 61 per cent. In addition, 6,477 cases requiring veterinary aid inclusive of assessment of pregnancy and enucleation of ovarian cysts were attended to. Additional basic data on the Creole milch breed was collected. Selected bucks of the Anglo Nubian breed were provided to individual goat breeders and to three extension service centres.

To improve egg production and to encourage broiler production, some 25,000 day-old chicks from progeny tested stock of various breeds were sold to poultry keepers.

Broad Breasted Bronze turkeys imported in 1962 were mated last year and the progeny's rearability and growth rate were most encouraging.

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The new animal health laboratory was completed in February, 1963. 365,000 doses of Newcastle Disease vaccine (live and inactivated); 47,500 doses of Fowl Pox vaccine and 3,600 doses of Canine Distemper vaccine were produced during the year. In addition 2,219 post mortem examinations were carried out.

FISHERIES

The control of the Mauritius Fisheries is exercised by the Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture. This consists of a Fisheries Officer and an inspectorate of 59 inspectors and guards who are responsible for the enforcement of the laws regulating fisheries, the collection and establishment of statistics and the study and implementation of all new measures which might be recommended for the better protection of the stock, for the improvement of the efficiency of the industry and the welfare of the fishing community.

The Department has given considerable attention to an aspect of production new to Mauritius, namely, the farming of freshwater fish for the production of food rich in protein which is deficient in the diet of most classes of the population.

Fishing is practised in the lagoon surrounding most of the Island, which covers an area of about 95 square miles and on the off-shore shelf, to the 100 fathom line, which is extensive in the northern part forming a bank of about 200 square miles with an average depth of 35 fathoms. About 2,600 fishermen with some 1,800 light fishing boats and a number of deep-sea pinnaces, together produce an annual catch of some 2,000 tons.

Usually middlemen supply the boats and gear to the fishermen who in return bring in their catch at an agreed price. The middleman is expected to make advances during periods of enforced idleness occasioned by adverse weather. Loans were granted from Government funds either for the construction of boats or repairs to those damaged during cyclones. This scheme is now completed and Rs 499,875 have been loaned to 1,184 persons.

The price of fish varies with the size of catches; it is generally lower during the summer months when more fish is caught.

Oyster Culture

The application of modern techniques of oyster culture has continued, and results obtained are very promising. New types of spat collectors have been produced, and the oyster culture is being extended to areas other than barachois. Reproduction has still to be confined to barachois and their vicinity.

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FORESTRY

(a) Areas of different types of forest. Forest areas in Mauritius are classified as follows—

I. *Crown Forest Estate*

A. *Areas potentially productive*	*Acreage*	*Total area in acres*
(a) Plantations of exotics (part temporarily unplanted due to cyclone damage	12,260	
(b) Area suitable and available for economic forestry:—		
(i) Mountain Reserves areas	3,140	
(ii) National Reserves	3,285	
(iii) Other areas	12,151	
		30,836
Catchment areas supplying existing and proposed reservoirs etc. amounting to approximately 22,000 acres, are included in this total of 30,836 acres.		
B. *Areas potentially unproductive*		
(i) Mountain Reserves areas	14,845	
(ii) National Reserves	1,220	
(iii) Other areas	5,035	
		21,100
Catchment areas amounting to approximately 6,000 acres are included in this total of 21,100 acres.		
C. *Areas leased or otherwise occupied and not available for forestry (inclusive of approximately 6,000 acres of catchment areas in respect of existing and proposed reservoirs etc.)*		15,100
	TOTAL=	67,036
The area of Crown Forest Estate shows a reduction of 204 acres due to excisions in respect of land surrendered for village sites and exchanges.		

II. *Leased Crown Lands in Coastal Belt of 250 (French) feet—Pas Géométriques*

(i) Tree Plantations (mainly Casuarina equisetifolia)	4,190	
(ii) Rocky grazing lands with trees	1,100	
		5,290

III. *Privately-owned forest lands*

(i) Mountain Reserves (ii) River Reserves	Protected by law	9,000 6,500	
			15,500
(iii) Forest Lands (iv) Scrub Land (including grass and grazing lands)	Not protected by law	15,000 70,875	
			85,875
	TOTAL=		106,665
	GRAND TOTAL=		173,701

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Policy and methods of management

The crown Forest Estate. A statement of Forest Policy for Mauritius received the formal approval of Government during the year. This Policy, which is summarised below, now forms the basis on which the Crown Forest Estate is to be managed—

(i) to effect the permanent reservation of a tree cover for the benefit of the present and future inhabitants of Mauritius, on such areas of land as are required for the maintenance and improvement of the climatic and physical condition of the country, the safeguarding of water supplies and soil fertility, and the prevention of damage to rivers and agricultural and land by flooding and erosion.

(ii) to effect the permanent reservation as forests of such areas of land as are required for the supply in perpetuity at reasonable rates of all forms of forest produce required by the people for agricultural, domestic and industrial purposes.

(iii) to manage the Forest Estate with the object of obtaining the highest revenue compatible with sustained yield, in so far as this is consistent with (i) and (ii) above.

(iv) to effect the fullest possible utilisation of the products of the forest subject to the requirements of forest management and to encourage the most economic utilisation of both imported and local timber.

(v) to educate and train Mauritian personnel to the standard required to fill posts of all grades within the Forest Department; to foster, by education and propaganda, a real understanding among the people of Mauritius of the value of forests to them and to their descendants and to encourage and assist, in every way, the owners of private forests, woodlands and plantations, to manage such crops in a sound manner.

(vi) to co-operate with other land interests in the achievement of optimum land allocation and usage, and in all projects for soil and water conservation and the prevention of erosion, and to accept the principle that security of tenure and long term planning are essential for the successful management of the Forest Estate.

Organization of the forest industry. The Forest Department is directly responsible for the management of the Crown Forest Estate and all silvicultural operations therein are conducted by the Department. Exploitation of timber during the year was

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carried out partly by the concessionaire and partly by the Department.

Privately-owned forest lands other than those protected by law, such as River and Mountain Reserves, are managed by individual owners.

All forest produce is consumed locally.

Within privately-owned River and Mountain Reserves which are protected by law, no felling or forestry operations of any kind may be carried out except with the approval of Government, such approval being given only in exceptional circumstances and being restricted to the removal of dead and fallen trees. The protection of these privately-owned Reserves is undertaken by the Forest Department.

Initial processing of timber: sawmills. In the exploitation being undertaken by the concessionaire, timber is extracted to roadside by tractors and modern methods of mechanical loading are adopted. Besides the sawmill operated by the concessionaire, 75 private mills were in operation.

Marketing of produce. Timber from the Crown Forest Estate was sold either standing or in the log, at roadside. The Department continued to dispose of firewood by the 'corde', at roadside, but in addition, areas yielding material suitable for conversion into firewood or charcoal were sold by area, at auction, for exploitation by the purchaser.

Produce from privately-owned forests is generally sold standing to dealers in timber, firewood and charcoal, though some owners carry out their own exploitation of saleable material.

Exploitation of forest produce

A. *From Crown Forest Estate.* The following quantities of timber and fuelwood were exploited during the year:—

	Cubic feet round measure
(a) (i) *Timber*	
(a) Hardwoods	78,250
(b) Softwoods	389,700
(ii) *Poles and masts*	
(a) Hardwoods	42,000
(b) Softwoods	900
GRAND TOTAL ...	510,850

	Cubic feet (solid)
(iii) *Fuelwood*	
Firewood (25,980 'cordes')	1,299,000
Charcoal (8,175 'cordes')	408,750
TOTAL ...	1,707,750

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(b) In addition to timber and firewood exploited Departmentally, the following approximate volumes were exploited from areas of Crown Forest Estate by purchasers of utilizable material sold, standing, by auction, and by the public removing dry waste wood, free of charge, in headloads (about 8,000 'cordes' equivalent to 400,000 cubic feet):—

	Cubic feet round measure
(i) timber (softwood)	97,000
(ii) poles (hardwood)	6,000
	103,000
	Cubic feet (solid)
(iii) fuelwood	669,000

B. *From privately-owned forests and leased Crown Lands*

(i) ***Timber.*** An estimated volume of some 378,000 cubic feet of round timber, principally 'filao' and eucalyptus was produced (accurate figures are not available).

(ii) ***Firewood and charcoal.*** The quantity of fuelwood produced is estimated at 6,850 'cordes' of firewood (342,000 cubic feet solid) and 232,000 kgs. of charcoal (equivalent to 58,000 cubic feet of fuelwood).

Imports of timber

An equivalent roundwood volume of 646,985 cubic feet of timber of a gross value of Rs 2,948,112 was imported during the year principally from Malaya and Siam.

Local Consumption of Forest Produce

The approximate volumes of forest produce available for local consumption were as follows:—

I. Major Forest Produce (Timber and Poles)	*Roundwood Volume Cubic ft.*
(a) From Crown Forests	613,850
(b) From unleased Pas Géométriques	1,000
(c) From privately-owned Forests and leased Pas Géométriques (estimated)	378,000
(d) Imports during calendar year 1963	646,935
TOTAL ...	1,639,785

II. Minor Forest Produce	*Cubic ft. (solid)*
(a) Firewood from Crown Forest Estate (in stacked) 'cordes' of 50 cubic feet solid)	1,299,000
(b) Sold standing and free removals of wastewood from Crown Forest Estate (estimated)	669,000
(c) Firewood from privately-owned Forest Land or leased Crown Lands (estimated)	342,000
(d) Fuelwood converted into charcoal—Crown Forest Estate	408,750
(e) Fuelwood converted into charcoal—privately owned lands or leased Crown Lands	58,000
TOTAL ...	2,776,750

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The Forest Department

Organization of the Department. The permanent establishment of the Department consisted of 168 posts inclusive of clerical staff. At the end of the year, one Assistant Conservator, eighteen Forest Guard, one Surveyor and one Assistant Surveyor posts were vacant. The smallest administrative unit in the management of the Crown Forest Estate is the Forest Section under the control of a Forester assisted by one or more Forest Guards. Twenty nine Forest Sections are grouped territorially into four Forest Ranges each administered by a Forest Ranger assisted by one or more Deputy Rangers. Two Forest Rangers constitute a Division which is administered by a Divisional Forest Assistant under the general control of the Conservator of Forests. An Assistant Conservator co-ordinates exploitation operations and supplies of timber, poles and fuel while the Deputy Conservator deals with the silvicultural aspect and assists the Conservator in general administration.

For routine forestry work the Department was employing, at the end of 1963, a labour force of 592 labourers and piece-workers. These employees were engaged on silvicultural operations, exploitation, road-making, nursery and survey work. In addition, 1,000 temporary labourers were being employed on relief work.

Food production. The application of the "taungya" system is restricted to the forest lands at the lower and warmer elevations and the coastal belt owing to the damage caused to crops by deer, pigs and monkeys in the upland forest zones.

Protection. Despite the usual outbreaks of fire on Signal Mountain, the experimental plantings were satisfactorily protected against fire damage but considerable trouble was again experienced in preventing damage by trespassing goats.

Tea Cultivation. For the extension of tea planting on Crown Forest Lands in the Midlands and Vuillemin Blocks, the Forest Department carried out the initial clearing in order to salvage utilizable timber, poles and firewood over a total area of approximately 490 acres.

Silviculture. The planting of new areas, with exotic timber species, covered a total of 615 acres, and 480 acres of cyclone-damaged plantations were coppiced or replanted.

Expenditure and Revenue. Expenditure under the Recurrent Forestry Vote amounted to Rs 2,133,850, the wages of relief labourers amounting to a further Rs 252,500. Revenue derived from the sale of forest produce and rentals in respect of Shooting

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and Fishing Leases totalled Rs 574,000, the value of stocks on hand in the forest, and timber sold but not yet paid for at 31.12.63, accounting for an additional Rs 65,000 approximately.

Manufacturing Industries

Apart from the sugar, tea, tobacco and fibre industries, various small industries have been long established in the Island. These include:—

Aerated beverages
basket and wicker work
bricks
cigarettes
engineering
footwear
lime
matches
printing
rattan furniture
rum
salt
tanning
wine

In addition, a number of new industries have been set up as a result of the Government's declared policy of encouragement to secondary industries. These are listed hereunder:—

Accumulators
beer
bus bodies
candles
carbon dioxide
cold storage
concrete pipes
dairy produce
fibre glass
furniture polish
louvres
mattresses (spring)
metal doors and windows
metal works
mirrors (and coloured stained glass)
nails
paints (bituminous and plastic emulsion)
saw-milling
shirts
steel furniture
wood-working

Among the measures taken to stimulate the steady growth and development of secondary industries, is the recent amendment of the Customs Tariff Ordinance which provides for import duty concessions or complete exemptions in respect of machinery, plant and raw materials imported for the manufacture or preparation of most of the commodities which are produced in the Colony. It also provides, under certain conditions, for the grant of drawbacks or remissions of the whole or part of the import duty paid in respect of materials used in the local manufacture of goods, when such goods are exported from the Colony in the ordinary course of trade. Furthermore, suitable alterations to the tariff have been made with a view to stimulating the local production of manufactured goods. The Income Tax Ordinance provides additional incentives: the initial and annual allowance with respect to industrial buildings, plant and machinery have been increased, the benefit of allowances for wear and tear has been entended to machinery let or hired, an allowance in respect of capital expenditure incurred on scientific

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research related to any trade has been introduced and, more significantly, tax relief over a number of years is being allowed to approved companies investing in new industries or existing industries not operating on a scale suitable to the economic requirements of the Island.

Proposals for setting up other industrial enterprises have been received from industrialists and are under consideration.

Co-operative Societies

The co-operative movement in Mauritius and Rodrigues is guided by a Department of Government in conjunction with a secondary society—the Mauritius Co-operative Union Limited. The movement derives financial support from another secondary society, the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank Limited, whilst the interests of agricultural and distributive societies are attended to by the Mauritius Co-operative Agricultural Federation Limited. and the Mauritius Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, respectively.

The movement is composed of 4 Secondary Societies, 317 Primary Societies comprising 32,140 members; and divided into 172 Co-operative Credit Societies of unlimited liability of which 6 are confined to lessees of Crown Lands in Land Settlement Schemes, and 145 Co-operative Societies of limited liability comprising 75 Consumers' Stores Societies, 33 Societies providing savings facilities (16 Schools, 2 for salary earners, including one credit union, 15 for other persons) 16 Transport Societies, 6 Tea Marketing Societies, 9 Fishermen's Societies of which two furnished credit, 3 Housing Societies, one Printing Society, one Better Living Society and one Farming Society.

The Department of Co-operation is responsible for the registration of new societies, including the advice, guidance and economic investigation involved in the organisation; for the audit and supervision of existing societies and for the education of officers and members in co-operative activities, in both of which it receives material assistance from the staff of the Mauritius Co-operative Union Ltd.; for arbitration in disputes, and, when necessary, for the cancellation of registration and liquidation of societies. During the year the raising of standards of management, secretarial work and book-keeping and the control of credit within the consumer section of the movement, continued to engage the main attention of the department.

The Mauritius Co-operative Union Limited, at the end of the year, had a membership of 221 societies. Its objects

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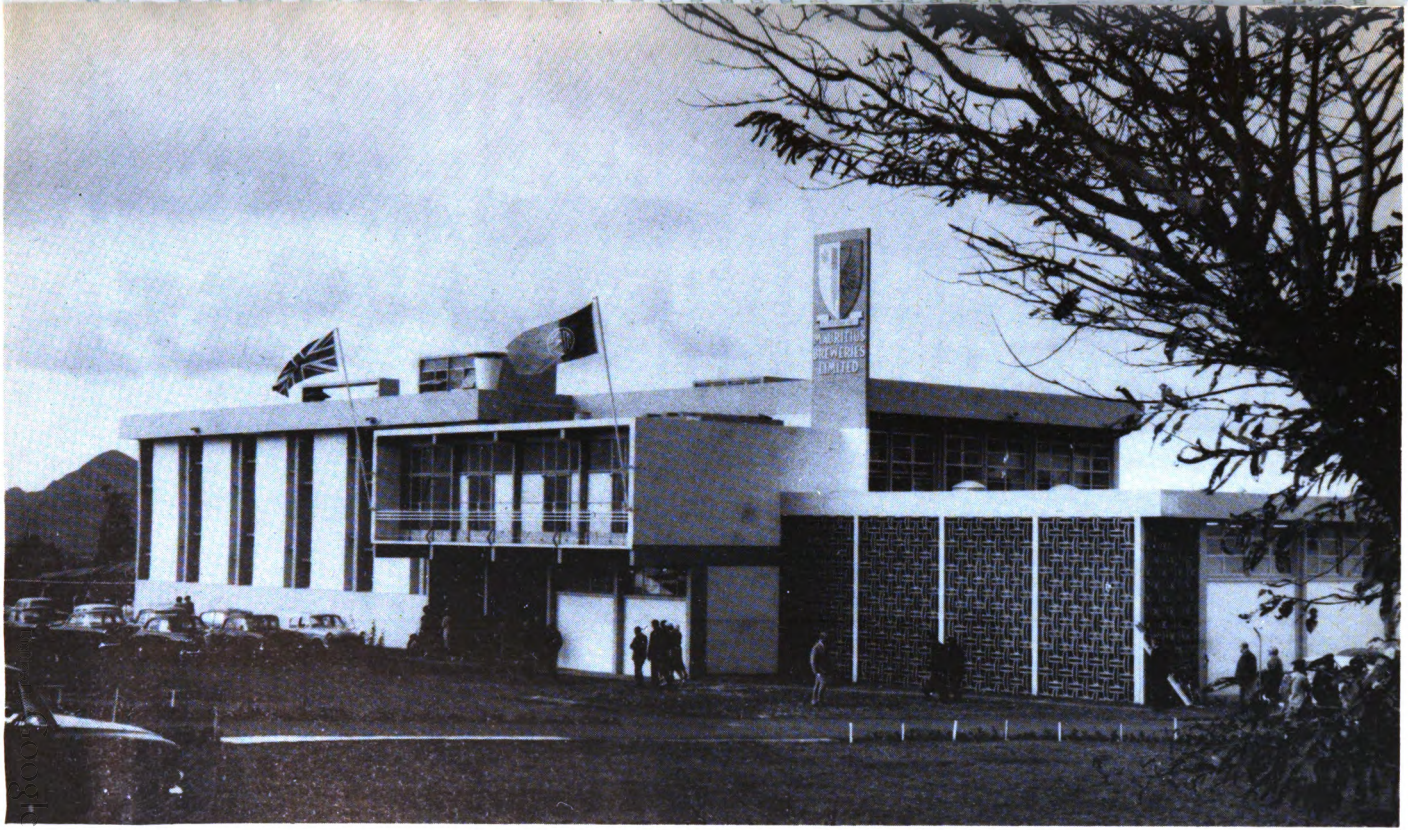

NEW INDUSTRIES—PHOENIX BREWERY
Beer is now being produced locally and competing successfully with imported brands.

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are to promote co-operation, to bring together co-operative institutions for common endeavour, to assist with supervision and audit, to promote education in co-operative activities and to represent the Movement. During the year the Union provided stationery to societies upon payment, and arranged for legal advice and assistance to societies. At the end of the year the staff consisted of 14 supervisors, of whom one acted as Secretary. The total revenue of the Union, for the financial year ending on 28th February, 1963 amounted to Rs 100, 944 of which 21 per cent was derived from donations from Secondary Societies, and 29 per cent was derived from a grant in aid from Government (Rs 30,000), the balance of 50 per cent being the society's revenue from audit and supervision and from the legal aid fees. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is *ex-officio* the President of the Union and of its central and executive committees. The Deputy Registrar and two Co-operative Officers are *ex-officio* members of the Union.

The Mauritius Co-operative Agricultural Federation Limited, with a membership of 152 societies, acts on behalf of its societies in agricultural matters and for this purpose retains the services of a barrister and of a firm of Chartered Accountants. The Federation was represented on a number of Government boards and Committees. Its staff consists of a secretary, an assistant seceretary, and a messenger.

The Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank Limited, at the end of the financial year, had a membership of 190 societies, share capital of Rs 542,893, reserves of Rs 1,061,271 and deposits of Rs 1,780,563. Loans issued amounted to Rs 4,980,085, an increase of Rs 1,629,974 over the previous year. Loans to member societies consisting mainly of cane-growers, are secured on the societies' sugar, all of which is sold through the Bank's Secretary-Manager, who is also the Bank's broker. The rate of interest charged on loans by the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank to the member societies varied with the Bank Rate from 6½ per cent to 7½ per cent and back again.

The Mauritius Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, with 75 member-societies, had a turnover of Rs 4,660,105 for the financial year ended 28th February, 1963. The Society's share capital was Rs 144,053 and the statutory reserve amounted to Rs 111,055.

Credit Societies of Unlimited Liability

At the end of the year there were 172 credit societies of unlimited liability, of which 19 were in Rodrigues, with a

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membership of 10,686. The majority of the members of the Mauritius societies are cane-growers while those of the Rodrigues societies are mainly engaged in subsistence farming. On 28th February, 1963, loans by Mauritius Societies to members totalled Rs 4,976,836 and were secured by lien on the crops and by sureties. Payments to members for cane marketed through the agency of their societies amounted to Rs 14,657,211, including cyclone insurance payments. The deposits of members amounted to Rs 543,723. Share Capital of all societies amounted to Rs 533,529.

Credit Societies of Limited Liability

Of the nine Fishermen's Co-operative Societies of limited liability in existence at the end of the year two, one in Mauritius and one in Rodrigues, provided credit for members, the other seven jointly owned fishing boats and gear, and marketed catches.

Thrift and Savings Societies

There were seventeen societies at the end of the year, including one Credit Union. Two of the Societies served salary earners only. Amongst rural societies members tended to find that savings could be effected as easily and more profitably with credit societies. At the close of the financial year ended 28th February, 1963, the savings in the two salary earners societies amounted to Rs 229,288, and in other societies to Rs 297,516.

School Savings Banks

By the end of the year the number of school savings banks was reduced to sixteen. The transitory membership inevitable in schools does not make for stability and every school society finally depends upon the hard pressed and non-resident school staff. In addition, few schools have gardens or workshops which would enable pupils to save money earned by themselves by means more constructive than obtaining it from their parents; in rural areas pocket money for children is the exception rather than the rule. In Rodrigues, however, steady progress was maintained. The three school savings banks there saved up to the close of the financial year on 28th February, 1963, Rs 11,496 whereas in Mauritius the savings were Rs 14,669.

The Mauritius Co-operative Union continued to supply books free of charge from its Education Fund, and as a special concession to help the school savings banks to build up funds for communal activities, the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank paid interest at 3½ per cent per annum on their deposits.

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Co-operative Retail Stores

One new Society was registered during the year and three were cancelled. On 28th February, 1963 there were 75 co-operative retail stores on the register, 73 in Mauritius and 2 in Rodrigues with a membership of 14,507 and a turnover of Rs 6,648,702. The majority of societies operated successfully, but a number suffered losses through defalcations, bad management and excessive credit sales. In addition to the usual bad debts reserve, all societies are building up, by allocation of surplus, what is termed a mutual aid fund intended to cover credit sales up to the amount of the fund on the basis of a maximum credit limit for each member. In this way the fund serves as a buffer against losses on credit sales and makes up for capital tied up in debts.

Marketing Societies

The marketing of green tea leaf is subject to the Tea Industry Control Ordinance, 1959 and regulations made thereunder: Green leaf is sold to factories under annual contract. No Tea Marketing Societies effected contracts for the sale of members leaf after 30th June, 1961.

Other Societies marketing produce consisted of nine fishermen's societies, which sold 164,091 lbs of fish valued at Rs 114,190.

Housing Societies

Three housing societies had a total membership of 314, share capital of Rs 12,360 and deposits of Rs 23,607. They were financed by Government loan, and owed Rs 316,586 to the Government at the close of the financial year ended 28th February, 1963.

Printing Society

The Co-operative Printing Society had 847 members, a share capital of Rs 29,850 and a printing press in Port Louis. It carried out Rs 68,732 worth of printing business during its financial year ended 28th February, 1963.

Transport Societies

The number of Transport Societies was 16 by 28th February, 1963. Statistics for the financial year show a membership of 850, paid up share capital of Rs 250,288 and 40,138 metric tons of canes transported. Capital expenditure incurred by members of these societies is reimbursed from the Sugar Planters Rehabilitation Fund. Licence fees continued to be paid at the same rate as public transporters.

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Better Living Society

One co-operative better-living society operated in Long Mountain. It maintained a kindergarten school for about 25 children under five years of age. The kindergarten received a subsidy from a Co-operative Credit Society.

Educational Activities

In addition to staff conferences, the staff continued to take correspondence courses in book-keeping and other subjects from the Co-operative College, Loughborough.

AUDIT

The audit of all societies' accounts for the period ending 28th February, 1963 was completed. Except in the case of three secondary societies, the printing society and one salary earners thrift society, which employed professional or approved auditors, the audits were carried out by the staff of the Department of Co-operation assisted by the Mauritius Co-operative Union Limited. In addition to the annual statutory audit, interim audits were done throughout the year.

ARBITRATIONS

Two hundred and thirty nine disputes were referred to the Registrar during the year. The majority were referred to arbitration; appeals to the Registrar numbered three. Most of the disputes arose from failure to pay for goods purchased on credit, others concerned stock and cash shortages in stores, and a minority a failure to repay loans. Where necessary the awards were referred for execution to the attorney retained by the Mauritius Co-operative Union Limited. The Co-operative movement was fortunate in retaining the honorary services as arbitrators of two retired civil servants and two retired teachers all active members of the movement.

TABLE

The following table gives an indication of developments over three years:—

		1961	*1962*	*1963*
Total Societies ...		332	330*	321
Total Members ...		32,604	32,042*	32,140
Total Turnover ...	Rs	42,143,112*	40,244,230*	41,113,105*
Share Capital ...	Rs	1,948,449*	2,050,925*	2,069,478
Reserve Funds ...	Rs	3,028,471*	3,264,273*	3,537,564
Other Funds ...	Rs	754,783*	843,023*	868,219*
Government loans to Societies ...	Rs	411,386*	359,493*	477,757*
Total Assets ...	Rs	13,217,880*	13,099,163*	14,018,069*

*For the year ended 28th February.

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Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Organization

The Education (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 2 of 1960) has placed the former Education Department under the control of the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs who is now statutorily responsible for the progress and development of the educational system of the Colony. The chief adviser of the Minister is the Permanent Secretary who is responsible for the proper administration of the Ministry.

The Education Ordinance (No. 39 of 1957) provides for the appointment by the Minister of an Advisory Board to advise him on all questions concerning education in the Colony. The Minister may also appoint sub-committees on the recommendation of the Board.

The staff of the Ministry of Education now comprises over 4,200 officers.

Educational Facilities

In primary education the English pattern is followed, generally speaking, subject to adjustments to suit local conditions. The course lasts six years; pupils enter at the age of 5 but are allowed to stay up to the age of 12 to compete for the junior scholarships which entitle the winners to free tuition in secondary schools.

On the 31st October, 1963,there were 202 Government and Aided Primary Schools providing free education to 124,049 pupils. The 73 aided schools are managed by three Education Authorities: Roman Catholic (53 schools), Church of England (17 schools), Hindi (3 schools). There were in addition 123 other primary and secondary schools registered with the Ministry with a roll of 6,024 primary school children. This number, which includes 2,743 children in the primary sections of the secondary schools brought the total number of children receiving primary education in 1963 to 130,073. Of that total 69,522 were boys and 60,551 girls.

Teachers in aided primary schools are paid by the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs and are appointed, transferred or promoted on the recommendation of the Authority concerned. The promotion of teachers in the Government primary schools is, like that of other civil servants, subject to the Governor's approval,

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which is usually given on the advice of the Public Service Commission.

According to the Education Ordinance, a total of 120 Government scholarships are obtainable on a competitive basis, 70 for boys and 50 for girls. These scholarships which provide free secondary education, free travelling and a grant of Rs 300 a year, are tenable at Government, aided and unaided secondary schools, which have been given approval as ' B ' status schools. A number of similar scholarships are awarded to candidates from Rodrigues and to entrants at the Technical Institute.

Secondary education is almost exclusively of the grammar school type, leading to university courses. Government schools can meet only part of the demand and since 1951 a number of private schools which can offer satisfactory guarantees of proper schooling up to School Certificate or Higher School Certificate level has been subsidized. There were on the 31st October, 1,945 pupils in the four Government secondary schools, 4,900 in the subsidized schools known as " approved secondary school " and 21,289 in the unaided secondary schools. This total of 28,134 secondary school pupils was made up of 18,526 boys and 9,608 girls. The 110 secondary schools comprise 4 Government, 13 grant-aided and 93 other schools.

Six scholarships are awarded annually by the Government of Mauritius to Form VI students (4 boys and 2 girls) who top the lists of candidates at the Cambridge Higher School Certificate examination. These scholarships, of an annual value of £560—£600, entitle the holders to a four to six-year university course in the U.K. or other approved countries and to a free return passage.

Fifteen scholarships were awarded during the year to Mauritian students under the Commonwealth Scholarship Plan and Teacher Training Scheme.

Apart from the College of Agriculture and Teachers' Training College, ther are no institutions in the Colony which provide full-time post-secondary education, and students wishing to follow university and other post-secondary courses have to go overseas. In 1963, as far as information is available, there were 1,075 students following full-time courses in institutions of higher education in the United Kingdom, Eire and other countries of the Commonwealth, Europe, the U.S.A., Israel, United Arab Republic and the Royal College of Nairobi,

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All those seeking permanent service in the Government and aided primary schools must pass through the Teachers' Training College at Beau Bassin. The normal course is of two years' duration. During the year, 567 (376 men and 191 women) were in training at the College or in the primary schools.

Temporary accommodation was still being used in primary schools which had been damaged by cyclone *Carol* in 1960, pending the completion of the reconstruction programme.

Five new schools were opened during the year and 41 class-rooms added to existing schools; building work on five new primary schools and on the replacement of two primary schools were started. Accommodation was still scarce at the end of the year and a number of schools had to operate on a double shift system.

School Health Service

The School Health Service falls under two headings: medical and dental. The medical staff comprises a Senior School Medical Officer and two School Medical Officers. The Nursing staff consists of five nurses assisted by three Health Workers. There are ten dentists, assisted by Clinical and Clerical Assistants, giving part time attention to schools.

Entrants into all Government and aided primary schools and into the four Government secondary schools are medically examined. Leavers and pupils in the intermediate age group are also medically examined. Free medical treatment is provided for primary school pupils. All new teaching staff and school caretakers are medically examined and X-rayed. Teachers for transfers on medical grounds are also medically examined by the School Medical Officers.

The School Nurses and Health Wokers carry out cleanliness and health surveys (including distance vision testing) in the Primary schools.

Reconditioned pasteurised milk is given to the pupils of the Government and aided primary schools. Extra milk, iron tablets, and halibut oil capsules are issued on the recommendation of the School Medical Officers.

The dental service provides treatment to primary school pupils only. Pupils of schools in the urban areas are treated at the hospitals while schools in rural areas are visited by four Mobile Dental Clinics. Teeth cleaning drills are held regularly at school. Tooth brushes at a subsidised price are available for sale to primary

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school pupils. Nit combs and nail brushes are sold at cost price to school children and their parents.

All school health personnel are officers of the Health Department.

Handicrafts

The teaching of ' Art and Craft ' in the primary schools has received a new impetus with the arrival into the country of Mr. J. Gilmore of the " Canadian External Aid " during the year. Drawing, Painting, Modelling and Weaving have been included in the new syllabus for primary schools.

The Handicraft training programme of the Government Central Schools and Secondary Schools has remained unaffected.

School Broadcasts

Daily programmes for fifteen minute duration continued in 1963, for both Primary and Secondary Schools.

Of the five programmes for Primary Schools, two are of the ' Things we use ' type, and they are intended for Standards V and VI, the two top classes of Primary Schools. Two simple B.B.C. productions are also used; they are: ' Write it down ', a series, of progressive dictations with explanations, and ' Listen and Write ', a series of conversations on gramophone records between two English children, a boy and a girl. Every Friday there is a News Magazine programme, with one item in English and one in French. Subjects covered are of topical interest, and also items of civics, local history, lives of great men and so on.

Sixty per cent of primary schools are now equipped with radio sets and extension loudspeakers, and schools report weekly on the material broadcast, on the quality of reception, and on the condition of their receiving equipment.

Programmes for Secondary Schools are selected from the B.B.C. Colonial Schools Transcription Service productions. There is also a News Magazine and Current Affairs programme each week.

Visual and Aural Education

The activities of the Visual Aids Section include the drawing up of weekly film show programmes for the Government and aided primary schools, giving previews of the films to teachers on Saturdays, going round the Government and aided primary schools to show the films, and distributing visual aid materials (filmstrips, picture sets, photographs) to these schools. This year the Mobile Unit again visited all primary schools, once in each school term,

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and a second operator visited Government and Approved Secondary Schools on a fortnightly basis. The Visual Aids Section was also frequently on call to provide public address facilities and recorded music on school and Youth Organisation outdoor occasions. During the School Certificate Examinations the Section was also responsible for playing back tape-recorded dictations in examination centres.

During 1963, the Organiser of the Section attended a Television Production Course in England.

Music

The number of entries for Class Singing Examinations of the Royal Schools of Music, rose from 35 in 1962 to 46 in 1963. All passed; 13 with Distinction, and 18 with Merit. These results show an increasingly high standard in the Secondary Schools.

Mr. Leonard Blake (B. Mus. London) also examined 87 practical grades in piano, violin, clarinet and solo singing, in which 70 candidates were successful.

In written examinations, 66 candidates out of 89 passed.

Concerts were organized and Class Singing taught at the Teachers' Training College.

Class Singing was also encouraged in Primary Schools by courses for teachers and supervision in as many schools as possible.

The chamber orchestra for teachers continued to meet for weekly rehearsals.

Children's percussion bands have been popular in several schools.

Further Education

Post-secondary continuation classes provide instruction on a fee-paying basis in commercial subjects (with a view to those enrolled taking the London Chamber of Commerce and Royal Society of Arts Examination) and also in woodwork, tailoring, technical Drawing, Economics and English.

Science extension classes provide laboratory facilities for students reading for the G.C.E., Intermediate and Final B.Sc. examinations, and for local examinations in Pharmacy. The subjects studied are Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Botany and Zoology.

Youth Organisations

765 Clubs and Organizations provide facilities for approximately 37,500 young people between the ages of 14—25 years.

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A new Training and Conference Centre at Pointe Jerome is nearing 1st phase completion. The centre will be used for the training of voluntary club leaders and officials. Accommodation will be provided for 120 participants—gradually increasing to 250 when additional buildings are erected.

A pilot scheme of 20 school clubs, designed to cater for the 12—14 age group has been established. The organization will be expanded when and as staff and equipment are made available.

Mauritius continues its membership of the World Assembly of Youth.

Expenditure

Expenditure on Education, during the financial year 1962-63 amounted to 25.62 million of which 22.79 million was recurrent and 2.83 million was capital expenditure. Recurrent expenditure represents very nearly 14 per cent of total Government expenditure of a recurrent nature.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Ministry of Health is administered by a Permanent Secretary assisted by two Principal Medical Officers, one Principal Assistant Secretary, and two Assistant Secretaries.

General Health

The improvement in health conditions during the past few years, as demonstrated by the following statistical figures, is one of of the most notable features in the recent history of the Colony. The figure for 1963 for infantile mortality is the lowest on record:

Year	*Birth rate per °/₀₀*	*Death rate per °/₀₀*	*Infant Mortality rate per °/₀₀*	*Maternal Mortality rate per °/₀₀*
1938 ...	33·4	29·9	162·5	11·38
1943 ...	33·1	25·9	141·5	5·14
1950 ...	49·7	13·9	76·3	3·51
1955 ...	41·8	12·9	67·2	1·47
1956 ...	43·8	11·8	66·0	2·13
1957 ...	43·1	13·0	75·1	2·84
1958 ...	40·8	11·8	67·4	3·73
1959 ...	38·5	10·9	62·5	2·41
1960 ...	39·6	11.3	69.5	1.66
1961 ...	39·8	9·9	62.0	1·14
1962 ...	38·6	9·3	60·1	1·46
1963 ...	39·9	9·6	59·3	1·39

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Malaria

Although malaria has ceased to be a public health problem since 1953, a plan for the final eradication of the disease is being implemented with the guidance and technical help of the World Health Organisation. The number of cases of malaria detected during the year was 22. The figures below indicate the fall in the death rate due to malaria:

Year	*Deaths ascribed to malaria*	*Rate per 0/00 population*	*Percentage of deaths due to malaria to total deaths*
1945 ...	3,534	8·34	23·13
1948 ...	1,580	3·58	15·02
1951 ...	285	0·59	3·95
1952 ...	188	0·37	2·52
1953 ...	61	0·12	0·73
1954 ...	27	0·05	0·32
1955 ...	3	0·00	0·04
1956 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
1957 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
1958 ...	1	0·00	0·01
1959 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
1960 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
1961 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
1962 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
1963 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil

Infective and Parasitic Diseases

There has been an increase in the number of cases of Typhoid and a decrease in the incidence of Diptheria.

Year	*Deaths (ascribed to infective and parasitic diseases)*
1948 ...	4,052
1949 ...	1,603
1951 ...	863
1954 ...	665
1955 ...	311
1956 ...	354
1957 ...	416
1958 ...	315
1959 ...	263
1960 ...	403
1961 ...	320
1962 ...	223
1963 ...	208

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Poliomyelitis

Three cases were notified during the year in age group 1—4 years.

Enteric Fever

89 cases of enteric fever were notified, giving an incidence rate of 12.7 per 100,000.

Mortality Rates

Mortality from the principal groups of diseases is hereunder summarised:—

Group	*Number of deaths*		
	1961	*1962*	*1963*
(*a*) Infective and parasitic diseases	320	223	208
(*b*) Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs ...	349	281	283
(*c*) Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	513	448	502
(*d*) Diseases of the circulation system	766	755	635
(*e*) Diseases of the digestive system	902	793	1,001
(*f*) Diseases of the respiratory system	666	688	889
(*g*) Certain diseases of early infancy	716	715	747

Institutional Facilities

The institutional facilities which were available in 1963 are tabulated hereunder:

	No.		*Beds*
(a) *Government Institutions*			
1 General Hospitals	8		1,587
2. Dispensaries (including 2 in the prisons)	42		—
3. Outpatient departments of Hospitals	11		—
4. Specialized Units :–			
(*a*) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	31		—
(*b*) Maternity wards in hospitals	7		163
(*c*) Leprosarium	1		61
(*d*) Mental Hospital	1		735
(*e*) Prisons Hospitals	2		46
(*f*) Tuberculosis (Emergency)	1		52
5. Mobile Units :—			
(*a*) Dispensaries	5	units	
(*b*) Ante-natal Clinic	1	unit	
(*c*) Dental clinic	4	units	
(b) *Private Institutions*			
1. Sugar estate hospitals	25		491
2. Sugar estate dispensaries	24		—
3. Nursing homes and clinics	5		89

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There are 32 dispensaries in the rural areas. In addition a Mobile Dispensary Service comprising five units caters for the needs of scattered villages and hamlets where it would be uneconomic to provide a static out-patient service.

The Ante-natal Service is supplemented by a Mobile Unit which visits 81 localities in the extra urban and rural districts.

Medical and Health Staff

	Government	*Private*
1. Registered Medical Practitioners	122	60
2. Dentists	10	23
3. Pharmacists	4	51
4. Nurses of senior training ...	13	—
Nurses in hospitals	335	—
Dressers in hospitals	301	—
5. Midwives (all categories) ...	81	—
6. Health Inspectors	64	—
7. X-Ray Specialists	3	—
8. X-Ray Technicians	14	—

Expenditure on Health Services

Government expenditure on medical and health services in the financial year 1962-63 was Rs 18,252,206 or 10.8 per cent of the Colony's total expenditure for the year. This represented Rs 26.36 per head of the estimated population.

Housing and Planning

Town and Country Planning

The lack of topographical and cadastral survey, staff and equipment continued to make difficult the practical work of the preparation of planning schemes and of development control. The difficulties are increasing because of the unawareness of Town and Country Planning and of heavy load of work resulting on the small staff. The Planning Committees for Port Louis, Beau Bassin, Rose Hill, Quatre Bornes and Curepipe were still not formed but work progressed to a fair degree with Curepipe and Quatre Bornes on a voluntary consultation basis and an increasing amount with Port Louis. Reports and Drawings were prepared for the development of Crown Land for all purposes, and also the possibility of increasing the amount of Crown Land by the reclamation schemes in the Harbour area of Port Louis. The training of staff proceeded, two members studying by

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correspondence course in order to reach the Intermediate Examination of the Town and Country Planning Institute.

Housing

Construction work under the Cyclone Housing Scheme, 1960, continued throughout the year and by the end of December the Central Housing Authority had taken over from contractors:

4,851 houses from Messrs. Longtill (Mauritius) Limited out of a contract for 6,000

and 2,627 houses and outbuildings from Messrs. E. D. C. out of a contract for 3,000.

In addition in the urban housing estates over 100,000 feet of sewers and watermains had been laid by Messrs. Randabel and Sons Limited and over 5,200 outbuildings out of a contract for 6,000 had been handed over by them to the Central Housing Authority.

Of the houses handed over the following had been allocated to eligible applicants by the end of the year:

2,235	4-room	Longtill Houses
188	2-room	Longtill Houses
1,950	4-room	E.D.C. Houses
376	2-room	E.D.C. Houses

Cadastral Survey

One officer of the Survey Division, holding a Cambridge Higher School Certificate with Mathematics at principal level and Physics at subsidiary level, is following the One Year Army Survey Course at Newbury. The course is expected to terminate in April, 1964.

Valuation

The work of the Valuation Office is divided into general valuation work undertaken on instructions from Ministries and Departments and rating valuations undertaken on behalf of local authorities.

The Establishment of the office includes the Senior Valuer and two other Valuers, a Senior Valuation Assistant, three Valuation Assistants and four Junior Valuation Assistants. At present the senior professional post is the only one which is filled and three of the non-professional posts are filled by officers seconded from the Ministry of Works. Twenty temporary Valuation Assistants are employed as referencers on rating valuation.

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(a) General Section

The advice of the Valuation Officer is available to all Ministries and Departments on the acquisition of real property for public purposes, on exchanges of land, and on buildings and land rented for occupation as police stations, dispensaries, schools and other such uses. During 1963 the compulsory acquisition of land required for the construction of the Trunk Road has produced a great amount of work in this section. About 150 compensation cases have been settled, but payments on account have been made at about 75 per cent of the probable final settlement in most of the outstanding cases. Negotiations in these and other cases of compulsory purchase are undertaken either by the Chief Surveyor, as authorised officer appointed under the Land Acquisition Ordinance 1952, by the administrative staff of the Ministry acquiring, or by the Senior Valuer.

(b) Rating Valuation

During 1963 much time has been devoted to valuations for rating. The Senior Valuer was appointed Valuation Officer under the Local Government Ordinance 1962 and so became responsible for the preparation of a Valuation List for each of the four proclaimed Towns. The Ordinance of 1962 prescribes a basis of assessment to " net annual value " in place of the basis of " full and fair " value prescribed by the old Town Council Ordinances.

The resources of the Valuation Office were inadequate to deal with all four Towns at once so it was decided that the new basis should come into operation in the Town of Curepipe on the 1st July 1963 and the others would follow later. In May the Town Council decided that as the list could not be ready in time to allow a full appreciation of the impact of the new basis of assessment on different classes of ratepayers the operation of the new system should be postponed for twelve months.

By Proclamation No. 13 of 1963 dated the 16th August a Town of Vacoas-Phoenix was created. It was then necessary to prepare a valuation list for the new Town which could be brought into operation for the ensuing financial year starting on the 1st July 1964. Many of the properties in the Town had been inspected between 1959 and 1963, but the proclaimed boundaries included areas beyond those originally proposed and considerable new development had taken place so a complete review was called for. One of the principal difficulties was that no cadastral survey of any kind had ever been carried out. There was not

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time to check the title deeds to every property so forms of return were delivered to every owner and occupier requiring information regarding ownership and rents, and this information checked by oral enquiry had to suffice for the completion of the list.

There were about 5,300 rateable properties to be assessed in the Town of Vacoas-Phoenix and to complete this work in the short time available was beyond the capacity of the Valuation Office. Temporary staff were recruited but it was necessary to make do with untrained personnel. This meant that rule of thumb methods of valuation had to be relied on to an undesirable degree, but the work has proceeded satisfactorily and defects in the valuation list can be corrected by current amendments after the list has come into force.

Public Assistance

Outdoor Relief

The basic organisation for the registration, investigation and adjudication of applications for outdoor relief, remained the same as in previous years.

New applications received in 1963 amounted to 33,601 of which 19,644 were approved, while 18,056 allowances were withdrawn from the register during the year. The total number of cases on roll at 31st December, 1963 was 23,963 as compared with 22,375 at the end of the preceding year.

The basic scale rates to which reference was made in previous reports remained unaltered during 1963.

The total amount disbursed on Outdoor Relief in 1963 was Rs 7,566,864.41, the average regular and casual monthly payments being Rs 25.56 and Rs 17.15 as against Rs 26.09 and Rs 20 for 1962.

Relief in kind

The number and cost of blankets and flannel under-garments distributed to needy recipients of outdoor relief during the winter season in 1963 as compared with 1962, are as under:—

Year	*Blankets Units*	*Flannels Units*	*Total cost Rs*
1962 ...	5,063	1,767	22,829.65
1963 ...	6,439	1,698	22,579.48

In addition to these comforts, 1,230 pairs of spectacles and 80 lenses to the value of Rs 27,082 were also issued to recipients of Outdoor Relief and to Old Age Pensioners in 1963 on the recommendation of the eye specialist.

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Workrooms

Work in lieu of relief continued to be provided in the workrooms throughout the year to 49 persons mostly widows with large families. Their total earnings for the year on a piece-rate basis amounted to Rs 56,166.60 as follows:—

	Rs
Lingerie (out-workers)	11,305.60
Sergerie and Uniforms (in-workers) ...	44,861.00
TOTAL ...	56,166.60

The average monthly earning was therefore Rs 95.52 per relief worker.

Indoor Relief

There was one addition in 1963, the Rosie Lememe Home, to the number of institutions providing indoor treatment.

The number of inmates in the infirmaries and orphanages at the end of 1963, including harmless mental patients transferred from the Brown Sequard Hospital, was as under:—

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
Infirm ...	349	346	695
Orphans ...	73	103	176

as compared with 676 infirms and 178 orphans at the end of the preceding year.

The capitation grant for both adults and children in the charitable institutions continued to be Rs 1.20 per head per day.

Outings to the sea-side for the benefit of the inmates were arranged as in the previous years and were, as usual, very much appreciated.

Frequent visits were paid in 1963 to the various institutions by members of voluntary organisations who distributed sweets and cigarettes to inmates and provided them with musical and other entertainment.

Old Age Pensions

An old age pension of Rs 22 per month is payable to persons who qualify for such under the Old Age Pensions Ordinance, 1951, as subsequently amended. 3,982 new cases were dealt with during the year of which 3,797 were granted. The cases turned down were mainly those in respect of persons not fulfilling the required statutory conditions in regard to residence. The number of old age pensioners at the end of 1963 was 30,326 and the total disbursements during the year amounted to Rs 8,013,820 as against Rs 7,720,270.80 in 1962.

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Repatriation

Expenditure of Rs 29,447.67 was incurred in 1963 on the repatriation of 17 destitute Mauritians from abroad.

The number of repatriates on record at the end of 1963 was 111 and repayments amounting to Rs 8,332.26 were effected by liable parties during the year.

Relief to destitute Mauritians abroad

During the year, there were eight persons in receipt of "hardcore" relief. The total amount disbursed in 1963 was Rs 33,128 as against Rs 8,669.24 the previous year. The increase is attributable to an increase in the rates of relief payable.

Family Allowance

All Mauritian families with three children under 14 years of age are, under the scheme, eligible for Rs 15 per month, provided they are not subject to Income Tax. Persons not born in the colony are also eligible. The number of beneficiaries which was 43,978 at the inception of the scheme stood at 57,463 at the end of 1963 and the amount paid during the year was Rs 9,422,285.

The number of beneficiaries of Family Allowance at Rodrigues at the end of December, 1963 was 1,699, the total amount paid being Rs 256,080.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Social Welfare Department was created in July, 1953, and was made responsible for social welfare and the Probation service which were previously the responsibility of the Public Assistance and the Judicial Departments. The Department works in close co-operation with other Government departments and voluntary social service organizations and is associated with the Ministry of Health and Reform Institutions.

In June 1958, a Social Development Board was set up to replace the Social Welfare Advisory Committee, its term of reference being to advise the Minister on all social development matters which he may refer to the Board, and to enlist the co-operation and co-ordinate the activities of all voluntary organisations in the field of social welfare.

Social Welfare Centres

There were 22 Social Welfare Centres, built or rented by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee, in the rural districts. The first Government Social Welfare Centre built at Roche Bois on the outskirts of Port Louis was formally opened on 25th May, 1961. These 23 Centres play an important part in

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Inauguration by the Chief Minister of Social Welfare Centre built at Triolet
by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee.

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the development of community activities and in the general social education of the people in the rural areas. They also provide certain medical facilities. A maternity and child welfare service is attached to each centre and milk is distributed free while doctors, paid by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee, attend to expectant and nursing mothers reporting to the centre. Arrangements have also been made for the provision of a midwifery services, 2 midwives have been attached by the Medical Department to each of 20 centres and in the remaining 3, the midwifery service is run under the technical supervision of the Medical Department out of funds provided largely by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund.

In all villages where they exist, social welfare centres are the focal points for afternoon and evening activities. Indoor games, sports, and listening to the radio are the main activities. In some centres there are formal literary classes, supplemented from time to time by debates and lectures. Film shows by mobile cinema units are a regular feature at each centre.

Agricultural demonstration plots have been set up at some social welfare centres with a view to teaching the local farmers how production can be increased by the adoption of modern methods of cultivation. Vegetable growers are also encouraged to organise themselves into Farmers' Clubs.

Needlework and dressmaking classes are held at each centre for the benefit of the village girls.

Canteens, where non-alcoholic drinks are sold at a reasonable price for consumption on the premises, have been set up with a view to combating the evils of alcoholism.

The centres are managed by local committees, and conferences grouping the chairmen of these committees are held from time to time under the chairmanship of the Social Welfare Commissioner to co-ordinate the various welfare activities.

Welfare Months

To stimulate community activities the holding of welfare months at social welfare centres has proved to be a successful technique. During the month chosen, a health exhibition is held at the centre where officers of departments such as Agriculture, Health, Education, and Social Welfare give lectures and demonstrations to the people, drawing their attention to the problems of the village and suggesting solutions. Local women's associations, boys' clubs, co-operative societies and other welfare organizations are closely associated in the holding of these welfare months.

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Women's Welfare

The development of women's associations is being encouraged, especially in the rural areas. The aim of these associations is to bring the women together to learn things which will be of help in their homes, to improve conditions in the village, and to develop a spirit of friendliness, co-operation and initiative. There were 90 associations registered with the Social Welfare Department at the end of 1963.

Most of these associations run a sewing class for the benefit of the girls of the village and there is also a fortnightly sewing class held by a dressmaker employed by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund. In some places a handicraft class is held.

Instead of a central exhibition of hand works, there was during the last months of the Year a sale-exhibition of works organised on a regional basis.

Voluntary Workers' Conference

The Social Welfare Department organises from time to time conference of voluntary workers to discuss ways and means of developing the rural areas and raising the standard of living.

Anti-spitting Campaign

An island-wide anti-spitting campaign lasting a month was started in July 1960. Its result has been most encouraging as it has brought home to the general public the danger of indiscriminate spitting. In 1963 an intensive campaign of one month was carried out in May on the lines of the one organised in April 1961.

Treatment of Offenders

The probation system introduced in the Island in 1946 has made satisfactory progress. Probation applies to both juveniles and adults and it is worthy of note that more adults than juveniles pass through the hands of Probation Officers. A certain amount of social work connected with the Courts (e.g. settling matrimonial disputes, handling of difficult children), is also undertaken by Probation Officers, many of whom have been trained in the United Kingdom.

The Probation Service pays particular attention to the prevention of delinquency. One means adopted is to urge youths in villages to take advantage of the amenities available in social welfare centres and thus put their leisure to profitable use.

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Probationers are required to report to Probation Officers in social welfare centres, where these exist, instead of going to the Court. In a Welfare Centre the Probation Officer can spend more time with the individual delinquent and is in a better position to enforce rehabilitation measures than would otherwise be possible.

The first Probation Hostel for boys was opened in May, 1954. It is non-denominational and is managed by a representative committee. A new Probation Hostel building, much larger than the former one, but set up on the same site at Curepipe, was completed in March 1961. It can accomodate 20 boys. There were 17 boys at the end of the year in the hostel: they were regularly employed outside the hostel, half of their earnings going towards their keep. Voluntary workers help the management in regard to the education and health of the inmates.

The Warden of the Hostel is a fully trained Senior Probation Officer and his wife is acting as the House-mother.

In the field of after-care, Probation Officers help with the rehabilitation of juveniles released from the Industrial School and from Borstal.

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Chapter 8: Legislation

Forty Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by the Governor during the year 1963. The most important of these Ordinances which deal principally with matters of domestic concern are:—

The Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment (Amendment) Ordinance

(No. 2 of 1963)

This Ordinance provides that a minimum wage board or wages council may be composed of independent persons only or of independent persons and of such other persons as may have consented to represent employees or workers. The board or council may further consult any organisation or person claiming to represent employees or workers.

The Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance

(No. 4 of 1963)

This Ordinance, which was prepared on the advice of the Secretary of State, amends the definitions of " public service " and " scheduled government ". This had become necessary as a result of *(a)* the replacement of the East Africa High Commission by the East African Common Services Organisation, *(b)* the Eastern Africa Court of Appeal Order in Council, 1961, and *(c)* the British Caribbean Court of Appeal Order in Council, 1962.

The Civil Code (Amendment) Ordinance

(No. 7 of 1963)

This Ordinance has implemented the recommendations of the Civil Laws Revision Committee as regards the modernisation of our law on adoption and " legitimation adoptive ".

The new provisions have been borrowed from the modern French law which has, however, been modified in certain respects to suit local requirements.

The Court of Civil Appeal Ordinance

(No. 8 of 1963)

This Ordinance provides for the setting up of a Court of Civil Appeal to hear appeals from judgments and orders of a Judge sitting alone in the exercise of his original civil jurisdiction, which

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has been increased by the provisions of the Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, (No. 9 of 1963).

Formerly, all civil matters were decided by one or two judges (according to the monetary value of the subject matter of the litigation). And, except where appeal lay to Her Majesty in Council, their decision was final.

The Courts (Amendment) Ordinance
(No. 9 of 1963)

As is stated under the preceding heading, the main object of this Ordinance is to give to a Judge sitting alone unlimited jurisdiction in all civil cases. The Chief Justice may, however, *proprio motu* or on application made, direct that a case be tried by two or three judges having regard to the magnitude of the interests at stake or the importance or delicacy of the issues involved. And a further guarantee is provided by the setting up of the Court of Civil Appeal (Ordinance No. 8 of 1963).

The Civil Status (Amendment) Ordinance
(No. 13 of 1963)

This Ordinance provides that all civil status registers, in original and duplicate, dating after the year 1810 shall be in the custody of the Registrar General whereas all such documents dating before the year 1811, and which are of great historical value, shall be transferred to the Archives Department.

The Employment and Training Ordinance
(No. 14 of 1963)

The provisions of this Ordinance, while incorporating those of the Employment Exchange Ordinance, 1947, have been partly borrowed from the Employment and Training Act, 1948. The Minister of Labour and Social Security is empowered to provide such facilities and services as he may deem expedient *(a)* to assist persons in obtaining suitable employment, *(b)* to help employers in the recruitment of employees and *(c)* to promote full employment.

The Ministry of Finance (Integration) Ordinance
(No. 17 of 1963)

This Ordinance provides for the integration of the Accountant General's Department with the Ministry of Finance.

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The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (Integration) Ordinance
(No. 18 of 1963)

The provisions of this Ordinance relate to the integration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Department of Agriculture and the Forests Department.

The Development (General Purposes) Loan Ordinance
(No. 19 of 1963)

This Ordinance provides for the raising in the United Kingdom of a loan not exceeding a total of twenty seven million rupees for the purposes of the Mauritius Development Programme for 1960-65 and any extension of that programme.

The Investment in Mauritius Government Securities Ordinance
(No. 20 of 1963)

This Ordinance amends the law relating to the investment of funds in Mauritius Government securities so as to enable Mauritius to undertake, in relation to any future London Market loans, the conditions governing their issue.

The Electricity Loan (International Bank) Ordinance
(No. 23 of 1963)
The Electricity Loan (International Bank) (Amendment) Ordinance
(No. 29 of 1963)

These two Ordinances empower the Government of Mauritius to borrow from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development a sum not exceeding seven million dollars. The money borrowed will be re-lent to the Central Electricity Board and applied to capital expenditure of the Board in respect of the implementation of its reconstruction and development programme.

The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance
(No. 25 of 1963)

This Ordinance validates resolutions of the Legislative Council, the effect of which is to repeal and replace Part I of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1954, which deals with the rates of Customs duties applicable to goods imported or exported from the Colony.

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The Security of Employment (Sugar Industry) Ordinance
(No. 28 of 1963)

This Ordinance applies to workers in the sugar industry and to employers engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane on land totalling more than 25 arpents in area. It entitles a worker who has worked on at least seventy per cent of the number of working days during which the employer was harvesting his crop to be offered employment during the inter crop season. The Minister of Labour and Social Security and the Magistrate, Industrial Court, are given certain powers in relation to the enforcement of this Ordinance.

The Central Electricity Board Ordinance
(No. 32 of 1963)

The law relating to the Central Electricity Board is amended and consolidated by this Ordinance. The membership of the Board is broadened and a whole time Chairman is to be appointed. Various other provisions deal, *inter alia*, with the delegation of the Board's powers, the manner in which the Board may invest, the preparation of estimates and the auditing of accounts.

The Termination of Contracts of Service Ordinance
(No. 33 of 1963)

This Ordinance, the provisions of which shall apply to such categories of employers and workers as the Governor may from time to time, by order, direct, makes further and better provision for the termination of contracts of service. It empowers any official of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, and the Magistrate, Industrial Court, to intervene in case an employee feels he has been dismissed without justification, and provides for the payment of severance allowances in certain cases.

The Development Bank of Mauritius Ordinance
(No. 34 of 1963)

The object of this Ordinance is to establish a Development Bank for Mauritius, which will take over from the Mauritius Agricultural Bank such of its activities as were not transferred to the Mauritius Housing Corporation by Ordinance No. 36 of 1962. The Development Bank will, in addition and generally, be the instrument for Government's policy of facilitating the industrial, agricultural and economic development of the Colony.

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The Cyclone and Drought Insurance Fund (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 35 of 1963)

The main purpose of this Ordinance is to provide for the payment by the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate, out of the proceeds of the 1963 sugar crop, of a special levy of twelve million rupees to build up the Fund.

The Mauritius Agricultural Marketing Ordinance (No. 38 of 1963)

This Ordinance establishes an Agricultural Marketing Board. The Board will provide or ensure the provision of efficient marketing facilities for all controlled products at fair and reasonable prices and it may generally deal in controlled products, stabilise production and prices, and regulate the standards of quality of such products. The Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources may by order declare any product of the Colony or any imported product to be a controlled product, and fix the price at which the Board may buy and sell any such product.

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Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

The laws of Mauritius are basically the old French Codes: the Civil Code, the Penal Code, the Code de Commerce and the Code of Civil Procedure, to which a number of amendments have been made from time to time to suit local conditions.

The Bankruptcy Law, the Company Law, the Law of Evidence and the Law of Criminal Procedure are, however, almost entirely based on English law. A number of imperial enactments are made applicable to Mauritius e.g. The Merchant Shipping Acts and other matters governed by Orders in Council. A large number of local enactments, based mostly on English Law or that of other colonial territories, govern a variety of subjects e.g. Labour Laws, Coinage, Official Secrets, Gambling Houses, Obscene Publications.

The highest judicial authority is the Supreme Court of the Colony of Mauritius and its Dependencies consisting of the Chief Justice, one Senior Puisne Judge and two Puisne Judges.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Supreme Court is the Master and Registrar who, in addition to other judicial functions, exercises jurisdiction in bankruptcy concurrently with the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is a superior Court of record and has the same powers (including equitable powers), authority and jurisdiction as the High Court of Justice in England. It exercises jurisdiction in divorce and probate matters, and also Admiralty jurisdiction in virtue of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890. It has powers of supervision over all the other Courts of the Colony and hears appeals from the Supreme Court of the Colony of Seychelles in civil matters.

Appeals lie to the Privy Council in certain cases from judgments of the Supreme Court.

The Judges of the Supreme Court preside over the Assizes, the verdict being returned by a jury of nine men, the decision requiring a majority of at least seven out of the nine members.

Since the 1st January, 1955, there has been set-up a Court of Criminal Appeal. The Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court are the Judges of that Court which is constituted by three Judges. That Court hears appeals from persons convicted before the Supreme Court.

Since the 9th of September, 1963, provision was made to give a Judge sitting alone unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil cases and a Court of Civil Appeal was set up. The Chief Justice

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and the Judges of the Supreme Court are the Judges of that Court which is constituted by two or three Judges as the Chief Justice directs, and which hears appeals from any judgment or order of a Judge sitting alone in the exercise of his original civil jurisdiction.

Since the 1st August, 1960, a Criminal Court, styled the Intermediate Criminal Court, has been instituted to replace with enlarged jurisdiction the Bench of Magistrates, and to ensure more expeditious trials of important criminal cases. The Intermediate Criminal Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Assize Court to try cases of Involuntary Homicide, Arson, Bigamy and Procuring miscarriage which before the 1st August, 1960, were exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Assize Court. The Intermediate Criminal Court consists of three senior Magistrates. It has jurisdiction to try criminal cases occurring all over the island and has power to impose sentences not exceeding 5 years' penal servitude.

The District Magistrates of the Colony have jurisdiction in civil cases in which the subject matter does not exceed Rs 3,000 in value. They hold judicial enquiries in cases of fire or accidental death, and preliminary enquiries in cases triable by the Assize Court. In addition they deal with certain matters in Chambers.

The summary jurisdiction of a District Court in criminal matters is vested in a District Magistrate who deals with the less serious offences and is empowered to sentence an accused party to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one year, and to a fine not exceeding Rs 1,000.

In addition to the three Magistrates who sit on the Intermediate Criminal Court there are now 12 Magistrates of whom one administers justice in Rodrigues and is also Civil Commissioner for that Dependency.

A Visiting Magistrate inspects each of the Lesser Dependencies once a year.

There is in addition an Industrial Court which is presided over by a Magistrate and which has exclusive jurisdiction—subject to appeal or review—in all labour disputes including workmen's compensation cases and matters arising out of factory legislation and employment of certain categories of servants and other employees whose annual salary does not exceed Rs 6,000.

Administrative control of the Magistracy which hitherto was vested in the Head of the Legal Department has, since 1945, been transferred to the Chief Justice.

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The majority of the civil cases brought before the District Courts concern claims for money, or possession of tenement, or ownership of land.

On the criminal side, most of the cases, other than petty breaches of the law, relate to offences involving fraud, e.g. larceny, embezzlement, forgery, or swindling, or offences against the person, e.g., wounds and blows, indecent acts and assaults, or breaches of the road traffic laws.

During the year 1963 fifteen cases were brought before the Court of Assizes.

There were 530 civil cases entered before the Supreme Court as compared with 596 in 1962. 708 cases were entered before the Industrial Court as compared with 853 in 1962. 187 cases were entered before the Intermediate Criminal Court and 4,822 Civil Cases and 23,297 Criminal Cases were heard by the District Courts.

POLICE

Functions

The functions of the Mauritius Police Force are prescribed by section 14 of the Police Ordinance, Cap. 312 of the Laws.

In addition to their primary task of maintaining law and order, the Police are responsible for the control of immigration and emigration, weights and measures, the issue of certain licences and the collection of the fees therefor, the supervision of licensed premises, and other extraneous duties.

Strength

The Police Force consists of a Commissioner of Police, and of such Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables as the Legislature may authorise from time to time. The authorised establishment of the Force at the 31st December, 1963, was 36 Officers and 1,199 other Ranks, inclusive of 31 Police Women 2 Accounting Machine Operators, its strength was 36 Officers and 1,182 Other Ranks including 30 Police Women and 2 Accounting Machine Operators. In addition a hundred privates of the Special (M) Force were seconded for duty with the Regular Police.

Organisation

The Commissioner of Police, assisted by the Deputy Commissioner of Police and other Officers, has his office at Line Barracks, Port Louis.

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The personnel of the Force is distributed between:

(a) Police Headquarters and the following Branches or Sections:

(i) The Forensic Science Laboratory
(ii) The Criminal Investigation Division
(iii) The Immigration and Passport Section
(iv) The Road Traffic Branch
(v) The Transport and Communications Section
(vi) The Training School and Reserve
(vii) The Band
(viii) The Railway Police
(ix) The Water Police
(x) The Pay and Quartermaster's Branch
(xi) The Rodrigues Police Detachment.

(b) Six Police Districts, controlling 48 stations and posts.

The Forensic Science Laboratory

This important institution was set up in 1938 and maintains a high degree of professional competence. It is under the charge of the Police Medical Officer, who is assisted by a suitably trained staff. The Laboratory deals with the scientific examination of exhibits, and other aspects of crimes requiring scientific investigation.

The Criminal Investigation Division

This Division, which has its Headquarters in Port Louis and field staff attached to every District, is responsible for the investigation of serious crimes and cases of a special nature such as frauds and defalcations. It is also responsible for collating the statistics of crime for the whole Island. To the Central C.I.D. Headquarters are attached the Finger Print and *Modus Operandi Bureau,* the Central Records of Habitual Criminals, the Firearm Licences Section and the Bicycle Registration Section.

Finger Print and Modus Operandi Bureau

During the year, 199 scenes of crime were visited by the Central C.I.D. Staff and articles bearing finger prints were brought to the Finger Print Office by the District Police in 154 cases. Decipherable prints were found on 244 cases and 32 identifications were made. In 12 cases finger prints were the sole evidence available against the accused parties. In 38 cases documents bearing finger prints were referred to the Finger Print Office and in 19 cases identity was established. The finger print slips of 19,249 criminals (Male and Female) are on record. The " Scene of Crime " collection contains 95 photographs of unidentified

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prints found at scenes of crime. The palm print collection contains 3,401 prints; 690 criminals are on the Findex System.

Photographic Section

The photographic work done by the section during the year was of valuable assistance: 10,479 photographs supplied by the section included 95 crime scenes and 139 scenes of fatal or serious accidents; 664 criminals were photographed and 7 dead bodies were photographed to assist identification; 408 photographs were also supplied for warrant cards issued to members of the Force, the Special (Mobile) Force and Special Constables.

Habitual Criminals

Supervision is maintained over habitual criminals and bad characters who are sentenced to police supervision by the Courts. There were 671 male Habitual Criminals in the Island, including 168 first offenders reconvicted during the year.

Firearms

Firearms are strictly controlled. The number of firearms licensed during the year was 5,715.

Handwriting

In conjunction with the Forensic Science Laboratory the C.I.D. carry out the examination of documents and the identification of handwriting and typewriting in relation to cases of forgery and kindred offences.

Other Duties of the C.I.D.

The Vice and Flying Squads of the C.I.D. among their other duties help throughout the Island to enforce the laws relating to Dangerous Drugs, Gambling, Prostitution, Illicit Distillation, Illegal transport and manufacture of rum and liquor, shop hours, distilleries, illegal slaughtering, private clubs etc.

Dangerous Drugs

A total of 180 cases under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance were prosecuted by the Police during the year. Details of these cases are:—

Nature of Offences	*No. of Cases*	*Quantity seized and forfeited*
Possession of gandia ...	144	22 kilogs and 611¼ grams of gandia leaves and 455½ grams of seeds
Cultivating of gandia plants	21	246 plants
Possession of opium ...	15	164 grams of prepared opium

Apart from above 35 kgs and 712¾ grams of gandia leaves 4½ grams of gandia seeds, 5 tons and 25,344 gandia plants, 500 grams of prepared opium and 4 kilogs of opium residue were secured.

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A case of possession of opium was detected on board a ship in Port Louis Harbour in which 5 kilogs of raw opium was secured by the Police. The case was disposed of by the Customs authorities.

The Immigration and Passport Section

During the year 3,132 passports were issued, 518 renewed and 179 visaed. 28 emergency certificates of nationality, 8 collective passports and 30 seaman's certificates of nationality and identity were issued and 55 forms of affidavit in lieu of passport were registered. The immigration staff attended 642 ships arriving in Port Louis and 901 aircrafts at Plaisance Airport. 17,848 persons entered the Colony, including 175 immigrants and 18,126 left, including 611 emigrants.

Road Traffic Branch

On behalf of the Road Traffic Licensing Authority, the Road Traffic Branch carry out driving tests, issue drivers' licences and examine motor vehicles for fitness and roadworthiness: 9,399 vehicles were tested and 5,173 persons took driving tests, of whom 2,464 were successful.

The number of registered motor vehicles increased from 14,446 in 1960 to 15,669 at the end of 1961, 16,673 at the end of 1962 and 18,092 at the end of 1963.

There were 2,527 accidents in 1963 as compared with 2,799 in 1962. The decrease in the number of accidents compared with the ever increasing volume of traffic on the road, results from the measures taken to ensure road safety and enforce the traffic laws, including widening and surface repairing of roads, increased mobile and foot patrols, regular speed checks, education of drivers and pedestrians as well as lectures to 80,060 school children, the maintaining of 209,886 feet of traffic lines, the setting up of more traffic signs, traffic islands and roundabouts.

Transport and Communication Branch

The Transport and Communications Branch has under its control a Transport Unit and a radio-telephone network. The Transport Unit consists of:—

Motor Cycles	... ...	30
Land Rovers	... ...	21
Vans and Light Trucks	...	8 (including 1 mortuary van
Prisoners' Vans	... ...	3
Lorries	... ...	9 (including a mobile canteen)
Motor cars	... ...	32 (including 25 W/T cars)
Cyclemasters	... ...	29 (including 26 Norman Light Motor Cycles)
Launch	... ...	1
Ambulances	... ...	2

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The radio-telephone network operates on VHF. At the Information or Control Room, situated at Police Headquarters, are one 15-watt and one 50-watt VHF transmitter-receivers: the first set controls directly the W/T cars operating in the town of Port Louis and the second set acts as a link with two other 50 watt V.H.F. repeater stations situated at Piton and Trou aux Cerfs. The former links Port Louis with the North of the Island while the latter acts as a link with other repeater stations installed at Rivière des Anguilles, Rose Belle and Central Flacq. At each of these repeater stations there is a 15 watt set working in conjunction with the 50-watt link and transmitting signals received through the 50-watt set to radio cars and stations in the neighbourhood and vice versa, thus giving island-wide coverage. 25 Police Stations are now equipped with static sets.

Apart from the post at Tombeau Bay all police stations and branches are linked by telephone. To enable rapid intercommunication between stations and districts, P.B.X's are installed at Police District Headquarters with the exception of Port Louis District where the telephones of all the Stations and Police Offices in Port Louis are linked to the P.B.X of Police Headquarters in Line Barracks.

Training

Recruitment for the Force is carried out by the Police Service Commission.

The Training School, which is a residential institution, aims at training members of the Force on the same lines as in the United Kingdom and at fostering in them such qualities as tact, patience, tolerance, good humour, initiative, and ability to rely on their own judgment and resources. Recruit training includes adequate instruction in laws, police duties and procedure, general knowledge, first aid, elementary drill, riot drill, physical training, self defence, and swimming. The recruits undergo theoretical and practical training, including station and street duties. Lectures on medical jurisprudence, first aid and hygiene are delivered by the Police Medical Officer.

The Band

The Mauritius Police Band, which was first established in 1921, is a full military brass band made up of trained musicians. In 1947 a dance orchestra was formed which has since been in regular demand at balls and social gatherings and for stage pro-

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ductions. The Band had 214 engagements, of which 63 were official and its total earnings amounted to Rs 29,646.20 which accrued to the Police Band Fund.

The Railway Police

An Inspector, One Sergeant and eight Constables are attached to the Railway Department as a special force to deal with offences committed on the Railway.

The Water Police

The Water Police are under the orders of the Superintendent of Police, Port Louis. The Unit comprises one Sergeant and 9 Constables. It is equipped with a 100 h.p. motor launch fitted with a R.T. set.

The duties consist in maintaining law and order in Port Louis Harbour; preventing persons from stowing away, assisting in the enforcement of Immigration and Quarantine laws; supervising the unloading of cattle and goods and assisting the customs in the prevention of smuggling. During the year the Water Police attended 520 ships which entered the harbour.

The Pay and Quartermaster's Branch

This Branch is divided into two Sections: the Pay Section and the Store Section, the latter under the special charge of the Assistant Pay and Quartermaster. The Pay Section is responsible for all the financial transactions and accounting of the Force and for the collection of inland revenue. The Store Section deals with indents for materials, the manufacture and issue of uniforms for all ranks, and the supply of stores and accoutrements to the Force.

The Rodrigues Police

The Rodrigues Police, under the orders of an Asistant Superintendent, is responsible for maintenance of law and order in the dependency. The authorised establishment is one Officer and 31 other ranks. (Note: The Island of Rodrigues is situated approximately 300 miles east of Mauritius).

Special Constabulary

In accordance with Section 47 of the Police Ordinance (Cap. 312) Special Constables may be appointed at any time. In 1963 the approved strength was 30 Officers and 200 other ranks.

First Aid: St. John Ambulance Association

Courses of instruction in First Aid are given to members of the force, the Government Fire Services, pupils of the Royal

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The Mauritius Police Band at a Tattoo in 1963.

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College and Municipal Fire Brigade. All lectures are delivered by Medical Officers or qualified lay lecturers. 675 members of the Force are qualified and hold the St. John's First Aid Certificate.

A Mauritius Police Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the Municipal Fire Brigade and the Royal College Cadet Division are registered at the Overseas Headquarters in the United Kingdom.

Games, Recreation and Welfare

As much time as possible is devoted to the playing of games and to recreation generally. The Force possesses good football, basket ball, volley ball and hockey teams. Inter-district and friendly matches with local teams are frequently played. Boxing and swimming are practised.

The Officers, Inspectorate, N.C.Os, Constables and Police Women, each have their own mess and recreation rooms. A well-stocked canteen is open to all ranks of the Force. The Police Band contributes to official and demi-official functions in the various messes and institutions of the Force.

A library and reading room is open daily to members of the Force and to public subscribers. Books, reviews, and newspapers are regularly imported and are circulated throughout the Island and Rodrigues among members of the Force. The stock of English and French Books in the library is 9,038.

A Police Federation of all ranks from Chief Inspector to Constable advises on matters concerning the welfare and efficiency of its members, other than matters of discipline and promotions affecting individuals.

Honours and Awards

The Colonial Police Medal was awarded to 3 members of the Force.

The Colonial Police Long Service Medal was awarded to 4 members of the Force, the 1st clasp to 7 members and the 2nd clasp to one member.

Offences

The number of offences reported to the Police in 1963 was as follows:—

Crimes	...	953
Misdemeanours	...	16,684
Contraventions ...	...	22,617
TOTAL	...	40,254

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PRISONS

The principal duty of the Prisons Department is to maintain in safe custody the offenders delivered to its care. Subject to this, every possible effort is made to establish in them the will to lead an honest and useful life on release, and to fit them to do so through trade and character training.

There are four institutions in Mauritius dealing with persons received from the Courts:—

(a) Central Prison, Beau Bassin, which includes two Sections for adult female prisoners and industrial school girls respectively.

(b) Richelieu Rehabilitation Centre.

(c) Borstal Institution, Grand River North West.

(d) Industrial School, Barkly, Beau Bassin.

Central Prisons

Beau Bassin Prison consists of two three-storey blocks with a capacity to accomodate about 600 prisoners in separate cells. With the enlarged cells about 1,800 prisoners can now be accommodated in case of emergency.

A Remand Block having 6 large communal and 6 separate cells with a capacity to accommodate 50 prisoners.

All prisoners are received and discharged at the Reception Centre where separate cubicles are provided for bath and change of clothes.

The other buildings consist mostly of Workshops where the following trades are taught: Carpentry and cabinet-making, shoe-making, tailoring, tinsmithy, blacksmithy, basketry. Prisoners also carry out a concrete block making industry, the erection of new buildings and maintenance of existing ones.

There is also a hospital ward where all sick prisoners are treated. In the event of serious illness the case is referred to a public hospital. The Prison Medical Officer visits daily.

Places of worship are provided for all denominations. Work on the erection of a new Roman Catholic Chapel started during the year.

Female prisoners are admitted direct at the Female Prison.

A legal advisers' room and a committee meeting room are now provided in the former administrative headquarters located in the Central Prison.

The new Prison Headquarters built entirely by prison labour was completed and occupied in July.

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A new process to improve the quality of bread baked at the prisons was approved by the Prison Medical Officer.

Within the men's prison at Beau Bassin there are six yards where prisoners can associate for meals and leisure.

The classification and segregation arrangements are as follows:

(a) Star Class	... ...	No. 3 yard
(b) Trainable Ordinaries	...	No. 4 yard
(c) Short Term Ordinaries	...	No. 2 yard
(d) Long Term Ordinaries	...	No. 1 yard
(e) Young Prisoners	... ...	No. 5 yard
(f) Remands and Trials	...	No. 6 yard

The classes are kept segragated as far as possible while at work. There is also in operation a grade system whereby a prisoner may by good behaviour pass succeessively from Probationary to 3rd, 2nd, and 1st Grade, each grade carrying certain privileges such as extra books, longer time in association, participation in games and outdoor sports activities, working without direct supervision.

A scheme whereby long term prisoners who have reached special grade will be allowed association up to 8 p.m. was under consideration at the end of the year.

The hobbies and Handicraft scheme is operating satisfactorily. Prisoners and inmates of all reform institutions voluntarily spend their leisure hours on various forms of handicrafts and hobbies with the aim of encouraging their creative instinct and keeping their mind occupied usefully. Two-thirds of the net profits realised go to the prisoners to give them the incentive to volunteer for these activities in their spare time.

Young prisoners undergo Physical Training under a trained instructor every morning. Voluntary education classes are also held each evening under a qualified school Head Teacher attached to the department.

A cinema show is given inside the prison once a week, when films of topical and educational interest are shown. During week-ends the football pitch outside the prison is used by prisoners. Volley-ball and Basket-ball are also practised inside the prison walls after labour.

A number of public-spirited men and women continued to act as unofficial visitors to the Central and Female Prison. Each has a panel of prisoners whom he visits frequently.

The Female Prison was opened in May 1961. It adjoins the Central Prison but has a separate entrance,

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Industrial School girls are now detained in that part of the Female Prison declared an Industrial School within the meaning of the Ordinance.

The Female inmates, who are very few in number, are taught sewing and gardening. Other crafts are also taught by unofficial visitors.

Discipline

During 1963, 2 reports were dealt by the Prison Board and 510 by the Commissioner and Superintendent of Prisons. There has been a general improvement in discipline during the past years and the earning scheme is largely responsible for this.

Borstal Institution

The Borstal Institution which provides minimum security has accommodation for about 125 youths. It is run on the lines of a United Kingdom Borstal Institution.

The inmates are classified into " ordinary ", " probationary " and " special " grades; there is also a penal grade for boys under punishment. Apart from being classified according to statutory requirements, the inmates are grouped into four houses, named after prominent persons, viz., Remy Ollier, Labourdonnais, Newton and d'Epinay, with a view to fostering in them a spirit of competition. As far as possible the selection is made in such a way that the good element predominates in each house.

A scheme whereby lads would be granted home leave during their training with a view to re-establish home relations and to afford them the opportunity to meet prospective employers was implemented during the year and the response of the lads has been most encouraging.

With a view to encouraging the inmates, after their release, to save money, a system has been introduced whereby the total earnings standing at the credit of an inmate prior to his release are deposited in the Post Office Savings bank and the savings book handed over to him on his release.

The lads receive daily instruction in carpentry, tinsmithing, tailoring, cooking and gardening. A Chain Link Fencing industry was in operation. Compulsory educational classes run at elementary levels with emphasis on English, French and Arithmetic are held under a qualified teacher. Physical training classes are also held daily.

Some 12 boys volunteered every week end to work in their spare time with a voluntary organisation called the " Compagnons Batisseurs ".

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An Association with similar aims and objects to that of the Scout movements was set up in 1961. The movement which contributes tremendously towards character training has so far met with success.

Educational films are shown and explained to the lads weekly and outdoor games are organised each evening. Lads of the special and probationary grades go to the seaside once a week to enjoy swimming. Football matches are played against outside teams.

During the year outings were organised at week ends. The Annual Camp was held at Pointe Jerome during the month of September.

The lads put on their usual Christmas Show on the 30th of December with the help of members of the staff.

A Borstal Visiting Committee meets monthly and, among other things, decides on questions of release.

Industrial School

The school has accommodation for about 200 boys and is run on the lines of an English Approved School. Boys up to the age of 18 years are catered for. The senior and junior boys are divided into houses named after prominent persons, but they are separately accommodated. A monthly " house " competition is run with points for conduct, cleanliness and upkeep of the house gardens.

All junior boys attend school daily for four hours under qualified teachers and receive primary school instruction up to the 5th standard. After the 5th Standard, boys who are still of school age attend an ordinary Government primary school. Senior boys who are illiterate attend school three evenings a week.

All boys do daily physical training under a qualified instructor and in addition take part in organised games. Films of educational value are shown and commented on by the Visual Education Officer and lectures on citizenship, forestry, electricity and animal husbandry have been given by experts who have offered their services to help the boys. Instruction in tinsmithing, brushmaking, shoemaking, carpentry, cooking and gardening is given to the boys in accordance with their aptitudes.

The Annual Camp was held at Pointe Jerome during the second half of September.

A Sports day for the inmates was held on 19th December.

An Industrial School Visiting Committee meets monthly and among other things, decides on questions of release.

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Richelieu Rehabilitation Centre

The Rehabilitation Centre at Richelieu designed for long and short terms offenders was opened on the 1st of July 1958. Most of the buildings have now been completed and brought into use. By the end of the year the population at the Centre was 53.

On the 27th June a commemorative stone marking the establishment of the centre was unveiled by His Excellency the Governor.

The response to the additional responsibility put on the inmates by the introduction of the " Camp Captain " and " leader System " has been most encouraging.

More land has been brought under cultivation and four acres of land planted with fruit trees.

Animal farming is now firmly established at the Centre. My thanks go to the Director of Agriculture for the unreserved cooperation in the establishment of the above project. This not only provides a training to the inmates in the elements of simple animal rearing but it is also a source of revenue.

The Centre is provided with a 12 H.P. ' Lister ' Generating plant capable of supplying electricity to all buildings in case of interruption of the normal supply.

Another stone crusher was installed at Richelieu Rehabilitation Centre during the year. The stones are now crushed at the Centre to feed the block-making and building industries with macadams .

All the dormitories are provided with canvas beds and lockers, a W.C. is installed in each dormitory for night use.

The Kitchen is provided with four Alfa Pressure Cookers, Concrete swills and tables, modern washand basins with taps and a provision store.

The dining room adjoins the kitchen and works on the " Cafeteria " system as in the United Kingdom.

Religious and educational facilities are afforded to the inmates. At Christmas with the help of the staff, they put up a variety show much enjoyed by the visitors.

Population

The daily average population for the year under review was as follows:—

Central Prison	341·9
Richelieu Rehabilitation Centre ...	86·4
Borstal Institution	72·2
Industrial School	85·9

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Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

Central Electricity Board

Electricity

As the Island was not directly hit by cyclones during the year, development work proceeded without any set-back. Many villages were connected to the grid, such as Plaines des Papayes, Triolet, Goodlands, etc.

Cascade Cécile Hydro-Power Station was commissioned in September, and has started producing units. For Victoria Thermal Power Station is nearing completion and will be commissioned in 1964.

The Board has completed the 66 KV Trunk Line between Port Louis and Wooton, steel towers being used for its construction. In addition, the Board has carried out extensive system strengthening work with a view to reducing losses.

Consumers amounted in total to 62,412 at the end of the year, shewing an increase of 8,262 or 15.2 per cent over the previous year. Sales of electricity amounted to 65.1 million units, an increase of 7.5 million units, or 12.9 per cent on 1962. Units generated and exported amounted to 86.8 million units including purchases from sugar Estates.

The total installed capacity of the plant, and units generated during 1963, were as follows:—

	Kw		*Units*	
Hydro:—				
Eau Bleue	4,000		9,068,360	
Tamarind Falls	8,000		22,554,790	
Réduit	600		1,510,569	
Magenta	940		4,323,610	
Cascade Cécile*	1,000		836,080	
La Ferme	1,200		1,436,480	
Riche-en-Eau	200		965,420	
Bois Chéri	100		72,800	
		16,040		40,768,109
Thermal-C.E.B.:—				
St. Louis	16,000		29,522,390	
		16,000		29,522,390
Thermal-Sugar Estates:—				
St. Antoine	1,220		1,614,200	
F.U.E.L.	4,000		7,901,440	
Savannah	1,500		2,732,080	
Medine	1,500		3,075,120	
Belle Vue (Mauricia)	1,200		1,229,000	
		9,420		16,551,840
TOTAL ...		41,460		86,842,339

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WATER SUPPLIES

Domestic Water Supplies

The principal sources of domestic water supplies are Mare-aux-Vacoas, Grand River North-West (Port Louis), Piton du Milieu, La Nicolière and Rivière des Galets.

The Mare-aux-Vacoas water supply is derived from a storage reservoir of a capacity of 975 million cubic feet. The reservoir is situated at an elevation of 1,850 feet above sea level and serves about half the population of the island in the districts of Plaines Wilhems, Moka, Black River, part of Port Louis, and the upper parts of Grand Port and Savanne. Before distribution, the water is filtered through slow sand filters at an elevation of 1,640 feet above sea level and chlorinated. The supply to the higher parts of Plaines Wilhems and Grand Port-Savanne is pumped partly by hydraulic power and partly by electric power. The quantity supplied to domestic consumption for the year ending 30th June, 1963 averaged 12,700,000 gallons per day.

The Grand River North West water supply is derived from the river of that name at an elevation of about 250 feet above sea level. It is managed by the Municipality of Port Louis and serves exclusively the town of Port Louis with a population of about 120,000. The water is filtered and chlorinated before distribution. Works completed in 1961 provide for an increase of the supply to 13,000,000 gallons per day.

The Piton du Milieu Water Supply is derived from a reservoir of 110 million cubic feet, situated at an elevation of 1,435 feet above sea level and serves a population of about 150,000 inhabitants in the districts of Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart, Flacq, Moka and the lower parts of Grand Port and Savanne. The water is filtered through rapid sand filters at an elevation of 1,385 feet having a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons per day. The water is chlorinated after filtration.

The Piton du Milieu supply is supplemented in the districts of Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart by the La Nicolière Water Supply which provides 1,000,000 gallons per day derived from springs above La Nicolière at an elevation of 1,040 feet. The water is at present filtered through rapid sand filters and chlorinated. The filters were put in operation at the end of 1961. In the district of Savanne the Piton du Milieu supply is supplemented by Rivière des Galets, at an elevation of 825 feet, which provides 400,000 gallons per day. The water is filtered and chlorinated.

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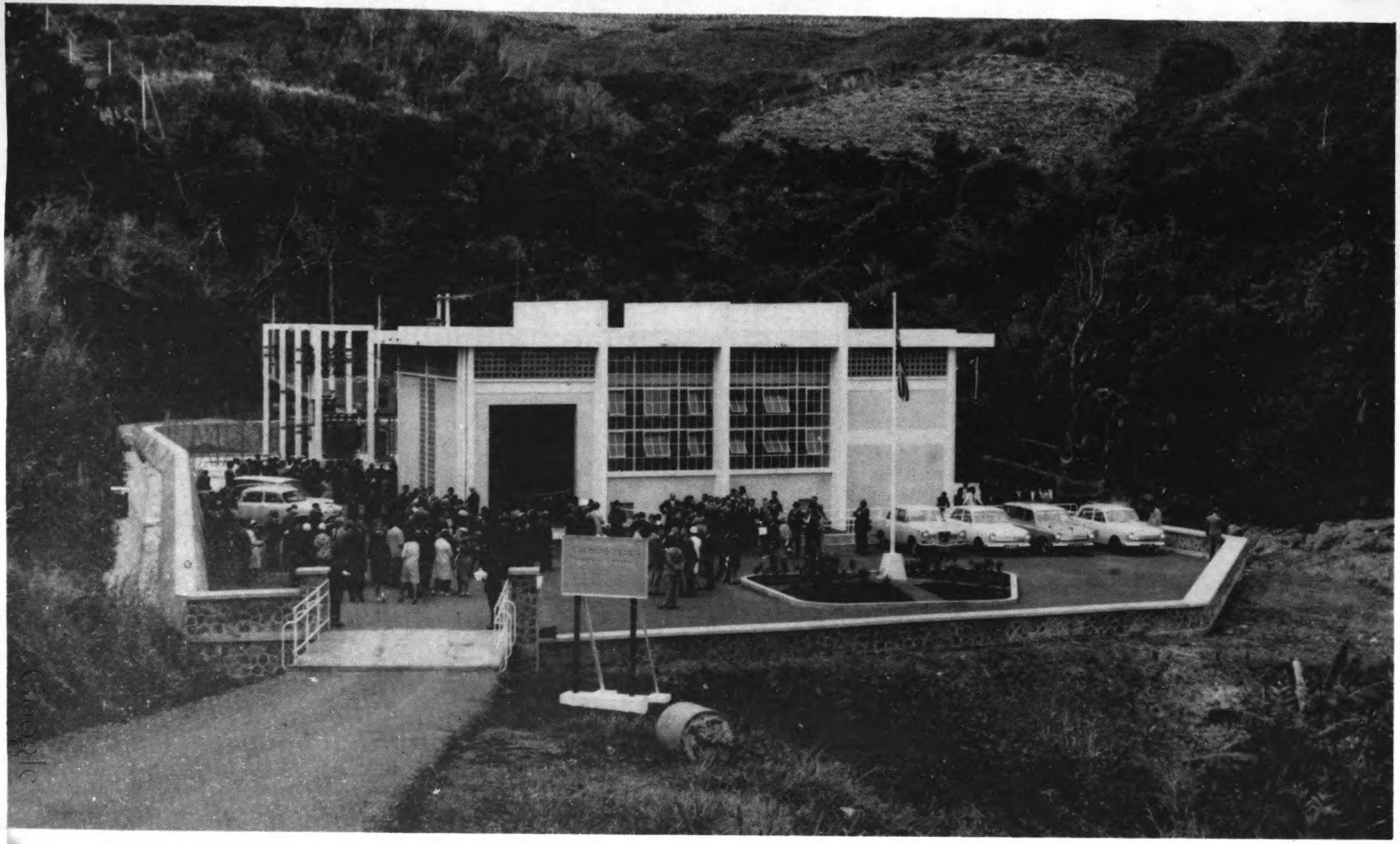

The new Hydro-electric power station at Cascade Cécile opened by the Governor on the 20th September, 1963.

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Irrigation

Irrigation water is supplied, in the Black River district, from La Ferme reservoir and Magenta Canal and from La Nicolière reservoir in the districts of Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart. La Ferme reservoir, at an elevation of 450 feet above sea level, has a capacity of 417 million cubic feet and serves to irrigate at present 1,500 acres. Additional supplies are being derived from Mare-aux-Vacoas, Mare Longue and Tamarind Falls reservoirs by means of the Magenta Canal which irrigates a further 2,500 acres.

La Nicolière reservoir, at an elevation of 800 feet above sea level, has a capacity of 200 million cubic feet and serves to irrigate about 1,000 acres of land. The reservoir is linked to Midlands by the Midlands—La Nicolière Feeder Canal 17 miles long.

Hydro-Electric Power

Water for hydro-electric purposes is supplied from three reservoirs:

(a) the Mare-aux-Vacoas reservoir mentioned above;

(b) the Mare Longue reservoir of a storage capacity of 200 million cubic feet at an elevation of 1,900 feet;

(c) the Tamarind Falls reservoir of a storage capacity of 72 million cubic feet at an elevation of 1,625 feet above sea level.

The three reservoirs are situated in the catchment area of the Tamarind River and supply water to a power station situated at 960 feet below the Tamarind Falls reservoir. After going through this power station, water passes through the Magenta Canal for irrigation purposes in the Black River district.

Work on the hydro-electric project at Eau Bleue was started early in 1955 and completed in 1961. The scheme consists of an earth dam, of approximately 8.65 million cubic feet, providing a storage of 200 million cubic feet of water. The site of the reservoir is on River Eau Bleue, near Midlands. A fall of 600 feet is available between the reservoir site and Le Val where the power station is situated. The Reservoir and Power Station have been put into operation in 1961.

The power station has an installed capacity of 4,000 KW and 8,580,000 KWH units were generated from 1st July, 1962 to 30th June, 1963. A Feeder canal from Grand River South East to Eau Bleue Reservoir was completed in 1960 and the power output can further be increased to 13 million units by diverting other rivers into the reservoir. Electricity is also produced at La Ferme reservoir from the feeder channel over a fall of 400 feet.

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Public Works

In January, 1961, the former Public Works and Architectural Departments were integrated with the Ministry of Works under the control of the Minister of Works and Internal Communications. The Ministry is responsible for the maintenance and/or construction of (i) all Government works in connexion with water supplies, roads, bridges, quays and machinery at the Harbour and (ii) Government buildings.

The Ministry acts as Adviser to the other Ministries and Government Departments on matters connected with works.

Meteorology

The Meteorological Department provides for all climatological and weather services for the colony and for international requirements. Six main reporting stations regularly provide full observations from each of the four scattered groups of islands forming the Dependencies and from the airfield and the central plateaux in Mauritius. These observations are broadcast seven times daily to Africa, Asia and Australia. About 4,000 weather reports are collected each year from ships at sea.

The administrative services of the Meteorological Department and the climatological and upper air sections are located at the headquarters at Vacoas. In addition, a hurricane warning centre is operated there when a hurricane warning period is declared for either Mauritius or Rodrigues.

The main forecasting office is at Plaisance Airfield, 19 miles from Vacoas. The increase in both scheduled and non-scheduled air operations continued during 1963.

The forecasting office maintains a twenty-four hour forecast service. The surface weather maps, drawn four times daily cover, as far as possible, the whole of the Indian Ocean and surrounding continents between 15°N and 50°S. Upper air charts are drawn twice daily. Forecasts for aircraft flights to the African, Asian and Australian continents and for ocean going vessels, as well as for local purposes, are issued from the Plaisance office.

In addition to the main reporting stations the Department maintains or co-operates with other local authorities in maintaining, three minor reporting stations at Port Louis Harbour, Flat Island, and Peros Banhos Island, 250 rainfall stations, twenty sunshine recorders and eight recording anemometers to obtain records mainly required for local purposes. Although numerous and varied

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enquiries from local and overseas authorities were dealt with, the main emphasis in climatology has continued to be laid upon the requirements of agriculture, hydrology and constructional engineering.

Mauritius is a Member of the World Meteorological Organisation and also plays its part in other international organisations, such as the International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy and the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

The Granary

The Granary, which was completed in 1933, is a two-storeyed building of ferro-concrete and brick and covers an area of 1½ acres. It adjoins a lighter-Quay, 389 feet long, served by six electrically-operated hoists which lift bagged grain from lighters at the quay to the top floor of the building, which is operated as a Customs transit shed. From the top floor grain is delivered by gravity chutes to the first and ground floors which are divided into twelve and six separate stores respectively. Other gravity chutes connect the first floor with the delivery yard at the rear of the building.

The Granary Ordinance (Cap. 64) prescribes that all grain (which includes rice, dholl, lentils, gram, peas and other cereals which may be declared grain for that purpose by Proclamation) shall be discharged from ships to lighters and conveyed to the Granary for storage. The Ordinance limits the amount of grain which may be stored elsewhere than at the Granary.

The building was designed and erected with the object of protecting grain against contamination and destruction by pests, particularly rodents, and all entrances, exits and personnel lifts are operated with this in view.

All grain is stored in the Granary in bags: there is no bulk storage. Pest infestation is prevented as far as possible by spraying insecticide by means of an apparatus provided for that purpose. To this may be added the dusting of the stores by means of *Malathion,* a new " insecticide " which has been recommended by the Agricultural Department. Measures against white ants and termites are carried out by a local firm under contract and stores are regularly fumigated by the Ministry of Health and Reform Institutions.

After allowing for passages necessary for the effective use of the disinfecting apparatus, storage capacity is sufficient for approximately 450,000 bags of grain.

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The Granary Department, which is responsible for the administration and maintenance of the building, is under the control of the Granary Superintendent who is also the Comptroller of Customs. Handling and stacking of grain is carried out by contract labour. During the year 1962-63, 69,900 tons of rice and 5,305 tons of other grain were handled.

Government Fire Services

The functions of the Fire Services are prescribed in Section 4 of the Fire Services Ordinance (No. 56 of 1953). In the District and Town of Port Louis, the Municipal Council is the responsible authority.

The Department comprises an administrative office in Port Louis and six fire stations at Curepipe, Rose Hill, Rivière des Anguilles, Mahebourg, Piton and Flacq; Quatre Bornes Fire Station was closed down on 30.4.63. On the 31st December, 1963, the staff was composed of 1 Controller (part time), 1 Office Supervisor, 1 Chief Officer, 1 Deputy Chief Officer, 2 Station Officers, 21 Sub Officers, 26 Leading Firemen, 157 Firemen and a clerical staff of six.

The number of fire calls attended to was 356, compared with 278 in the previous year. The loss caused by fire, excluding Port Louis district, was estimated at Rs 1,219,655. compared with Rs 603,817 in 1962. Appliances on fire calls covered 9,583 vehicle miles.

Within the area covered by the Service there were at the end of the year 1,136 fire hydrants, including 44 new hydrants installed during the year.

The number of requests for the attendance of firemen during performances of stage plays was 137 and the attendance fees collected during the year amounted to Rs 3,041.

In accordance with Regulation 4(2) of the Inflammable Liquids and Substances Regulations (Government Notice No. 179 of 1953) 21 certificates were issued by the Controller of Fire Services respecting the adequate protection of Filling Station premises against fire.

Fire appliances in nearly all Government buildings and cinema halls were tested.

Fourteen requests for pumping etc. on Town Councils and private premises were attended to and fees for these attendances amounted to Rs 787.32.

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The average cost per man in the Service during the year was Rs 5,515 while the cost of the Service per head of population (excluding the inhabitants of Port Louis) was Rs 1.92. The total revenue collected in 1962-63 was Rs 45,648.

The fees payable in respect of the attendance of the Fire Services at fires have been abolished by Ordinance No. 5 of 1963.

The mobile appliances with which the various fire stations were equipped included 10 fire engines, 4 large and 15 small trailer pumps, 8 water lorries, 2 cars, 2 vans, 1 lorry, 2 foam vans, 6 hose carriers, 3 Land Rovers, 1 " Scooter " motor cycle and 1 bicycle.

The Rodrigues Fire Station is under the Command of a Sub Officer assisted by a Fireman and a number of volunteers. The station is equipped with 1 Land Rover, 1 large and 2 small trailer pumps and 3 water trailers.

The report of Mr. H. M. Smith, C.B.E., M.I. Fire E, H.M. Chief Inspector of Fire Services, who came to the Colony in November 1962, was received early in 1963 and the recommendations therein contained are being implemented.

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Chapter 11 : Communications

Shipping

The Harbour of Port Louis can accommodate at any one time eleven ocean-going and five small vessels.

Vessels are normally moored at buoys in the harbour, though two quays are available, one of 492 feet and able to take a vessel of 30 feet draft and one of 390 feet for vessels of drafts up to 17 feet. Both coal and oil bunkers are available; there is a good supply of fresh water.

Regular cargo services are provided from the United Kingdom by the British and Commonwealth Shipping Company Limited, and from Continental and French Mediterranean ports by the French Companies *Messageries Maritimes*, the *Nouvelle Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire* and the *Svedel Line*. A fortnightly cargo service from and to South Africa is operated by the AFRICAN Coasters.

The Dutch *Royal Interocean Line* vessels call at Port Louis regularly on the Far East, South Africa and South America service, thereby providing a regular passenger and cargo service to and from the Far East and South Africa. Passengers wishing to travel to the United Kingdom usually tranship from the Dutch vessels to the Union Castle Line at Durban. An alternative route is by the French Messageries Maritimes to Marseilles and from there by train to London.

A total of 528 vessels entered Port Louis harbour during the year with a total net registered tonnage of 1,624,816 Tons. Of these 134 were British, 76 Dutch, 96 French, 62 Japanese, 41 Norwegian, 20 Greek, 14 Malagasy, 23 South African, 11 Liberian, 8 Israeli, 7 Swedish, 8 U.S.A., 6 German, 5 Indian, 4 Panamanian, 5 Nationalist China, 1 Danish, 2 Irish, 1 Lebanese, 1 U.S.S.R., 1 Ethiopian, 1 Australian and 1 from New Zealand.

There are two small vessels on the local register. One of them is employed on services to the dependencies of Mauritius and the second, M.V. " Mauritius ", a 1,157 NRT cargo and passenger liner, is employed on runs to the dependencies, Madagascar, South and East Africa and Australia. These vessels have a combined net registered tonnage of 1,282.

During the year 4,461 passengers entered and 4,259 left the Island by sea.

Civil Aviation

Mauritius is served by the International airport situated at Plaisance, at the South East of the Island, some five miles from Mahebourg. It is managed and operated by the Department of

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A general view of Port Louis Harbour taken from the slopes of Signal Mountain.

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Civil Aviation of the Mauritius Government. There are no other airfields nor are there any locally registered aircraft or operators.

Scheduled air services are operated by the following airline Companies:—

Air France, which operates two services a week on the Paris-Mauritius route (one through Cairo, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam, Tananarive, Reunion and return and the other through Athenes Cairo, Nairobi, Majunga, Tananarive, Reunion and return), and an additional weekly service Tananarive-Mauritius *via* Reunion and return.

Qantas which operates a fortnightly service Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Cocos, Mauritius, Johannesburg and return,

South African Airways which operates a fortnightly service Johannesburg, Mauritius, Cocos, Perth and return, and

B.O.A.C. which operates a weekly service on the route London, Rome, Khartoum, Nairobi, Mauritius and return.

RAILWAYS

The public railway system of Mauritius (4'—8½" gauge) is operated by the Government. In accordance with the policy to close the railways, part of the railway track had been closed and was being removed during the year and there remained 25⅜ miles of track in use at the end of 1963. By law, heavy goods (manufactured sugar, fertilizers, coal and gunny bags) must be transported by the Government but certain estates and districts were exempted from the provisions of the law.

The deficit on the working of the railways for the financial year 1962-63 amounted to Rs 386,432.

Statistics for the financial year ended 30th June, 1963 are as follows:—

Length of line open to traffic	Miles	61
Goods Traffic :		
Sugar	Tons	368,775
Sugar Canes	Tons	944
General Merchandise	Tons	35,820
Goods Traffic Receipts :		
Sugar	Rs	2,793,565
Sugar Cane	Rs	1,274
General Merchandise	Rs	167,120
Train Mileage	Train Miles	98,105
Receipts per Train Mile	Rs	32.63
Expenditure per Train Mile	Rs	38.03
Goods Traffic:		
Sugar	Tons	34,588
General Merchandise	Tons	5,483
Goods Traffic :		
Sugar	Rs	217,213
General Merchandise	Rs	34,537
Number of road vehicles in service:		
10 lorries and 8 trailers		

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ROADS

Mauritius is provided with an extensive road system.

Some 813 miles of public main, branch and other roads suitable for motor traffic are maintained by the Ministry of Works and Internal Communications. District councils are responsible for unproclaimed roads. The Municipality of Port Louis and the Town Councils are responsible for roads in their respective areas.

The Ministry of Works is constantly improving the road system and in 1963 the mileage asphalted was increased from 521 to 554 miles.

ROAD TRANSPORT

There were 18,092 motor vehicles registered in the island in 1963 as compared with 16,673 in 1962 classified as:—

	Private Ownership	*Government Ownership*
Private Cars	9,640	50
Taxi Cars	1,284	—
Lorries	2,561	173
Buses	651	18
Motorcycles	1,621	65
Autocycles	40	—
Tractors and Dumpers ...	390	120
Jeeps	124	86
Vans	1,103	93
3-Wheelers	33	—
Road Rollers	19	11
Foam Tenders	—	3
Cranes	—	7
	17,466	626

The public bus fleets had increased to a total of 519 vehicles at the end of 1963. An average of 160,383 passengers travel daily by bus.

There were 8,624 goods vehicles in use in 1963—an increase of 109 over the preceding year's figure. They are used mainly for the transport of canes to factories and heavy goods to different parts of the island.

VEHICLE LICENSING

The quarterly licence duties payable in respect of motor vehicles are as follows:

	Rs c
1. Motor cycles (with or without sidecar) :—	
(a) not exceeding five horse power	7 50
(b) exceeding five horse power, for each unit or part of a unit of horse power	1 50
2. Private Cars :—	
(a) not exceeding ten horse power	30 00
(b) exceeding ten horse power ... ... together with an additional amount of Rs 3.50 for each unit or fraction of a unit of a horse power in excess of ten.	35 00

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VEHICLE LICENSING—*Continued*

	Rs c
3. Taxis :—	
(a) not exceeding ten horse power	27 00
(b) for every additional horse power or fraction thereof	2 00
4. Buses having a seating capacity for more than twenty passengers :—	
(a) not exceeding ten horse power	153 00
(b) for every additional horse power or fraction thereof	2 00
Buses having a seating capacity for not more than twenty passengers :—	
(a) not exceeding ten horse power	128 00
(b) for every additional horse power or fraction thereof	2 00
Buses having a seating capacity for not more than sixteen passengers :—	
(a) not exceeding ten horse power	78 00
(b) for every additional horse power or fraction thereof	2 00
Buses having a seating capacity for not more than eleven passengers :—	
(a) not exceeding ten horse power	48 00
(b) for every additional horse power or fraction thereof	2 00
Buses having a seating capacity for not more than seven passengers :—	
(a) not exceeding ten horse power	38 00
(b) for every additional horse power or fraction thereof	2 00
5. Private Carrier's (other than tractors and trailers) :—	
(a) not exceeding ten horse power	75 00
(b) exceeding ten horse power ... ... together with an additional fee of Rs 3.50 for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten.	87 50
(c) per metric ton of maximum gross weight or fraction thereof :—	
(i) where the horse power of the vehicle does not exceed ten horse power ...	15 00
(ii) where the horse power of the vehicle exceeds ten horse power	17 50
6. Public Carriers :—	
(a) not exceeding ten horse power	112 50
(b) exceeding ten horse power ... ... together with an additional fee of Rs 3.50 for each unit or fraction of a unit of horse power in excess of ten.	131 25
(c) per metric ton of maximum gross weight or fraction thereof :—	
(i) where the horse power of the vehicle does not exceed ten horse power ...	15 00
(ii) where the horse power of the vehicle exceeds ten horse power	17 50

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Payment of licence duty in respect of motor vehicles may be effected quarterly or yearly at the owner's option.

No licence fee is charged on a private car or motor cycle for a short stay in the Colony not exceeding one week.

Posts and Telegraphs

The Posts and Telegraphs Department is responsible for the postal and telegraph services of the Colony and operates the Post Office Savings Bank. It also acts as an agent for a number of Government departments in so far as the collection of certain revenue and the making of certain payments are concerned. The Money Order Service is available for nearly all parts of the world, and the British Postal Order Service for most Commonwealth countries.

The main Post Office is in Port Louis. There are besides 32 post offices and 44 postal agencies spread throughout the island and all classes of postal and telegraph business are transacted. Postal facilities are also available in Rodrigues.

Air mail connection with all parts of the world is maintained by means of the services operated by *Air France, British Overseas Airways Corporation, Quantas Empire Airways, South African Airways* and *Rhodesian Air Services.*

Air mail postage rates are charged on weight units of 5 grammes. The air mail postage rate to Europe and to India and Pakistan, the principal destinations of the Colony's outward correspondence, is 60 cents for 5 grammes. The Aerogramme or Air Letter Service operates to all destinations at the uniform rate of 35 cents.

The number of postal items handled during 1963 was approximately as follows:—

Air mail	3,891,500
Overseas surface mail	1,061,200
Inland mail	8,684,600

Mauritius is linked to the rest of the world by cables and by radio installations (including radiotelephones with most parts of the world) which are operated and maintained by Cable and Wireless Limited. The Company has an office, a cable station and a radio station in Port Louis, and a cable station and a radio installation in Rodrigues. The major part of the overseas telegraph traffic concerns Port Louis and outward and inward telegrams from or for the Capital are accepted, for transmission or delivery, direct by Cable and Wireless Limited. Elsewhere, overseas telegrams are received at post offices and transmitted over land lines

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Le Chaland beach, with the Hotel in the background.

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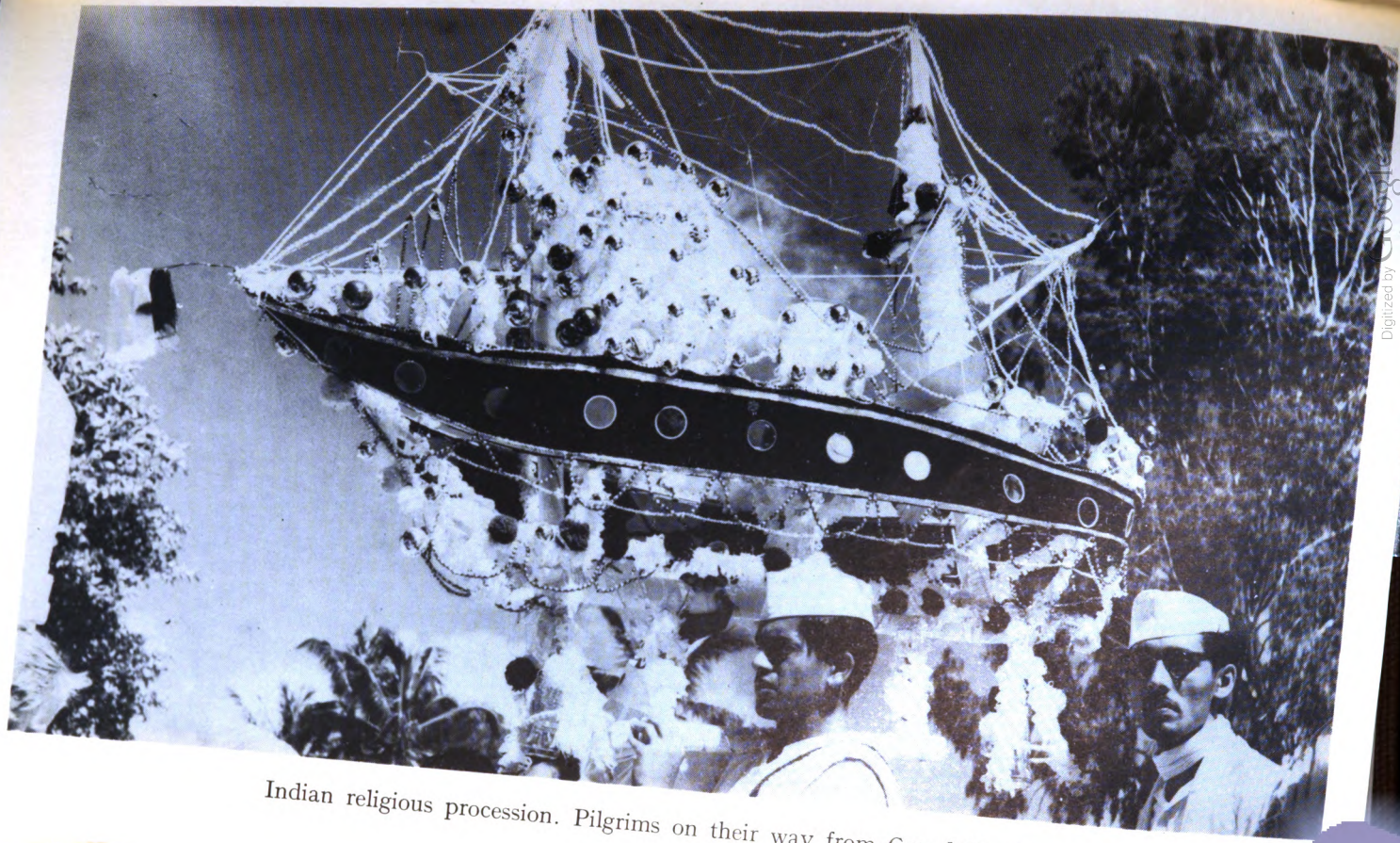

Indian religious procession. Pilgrims on their way from Grand Bassin.

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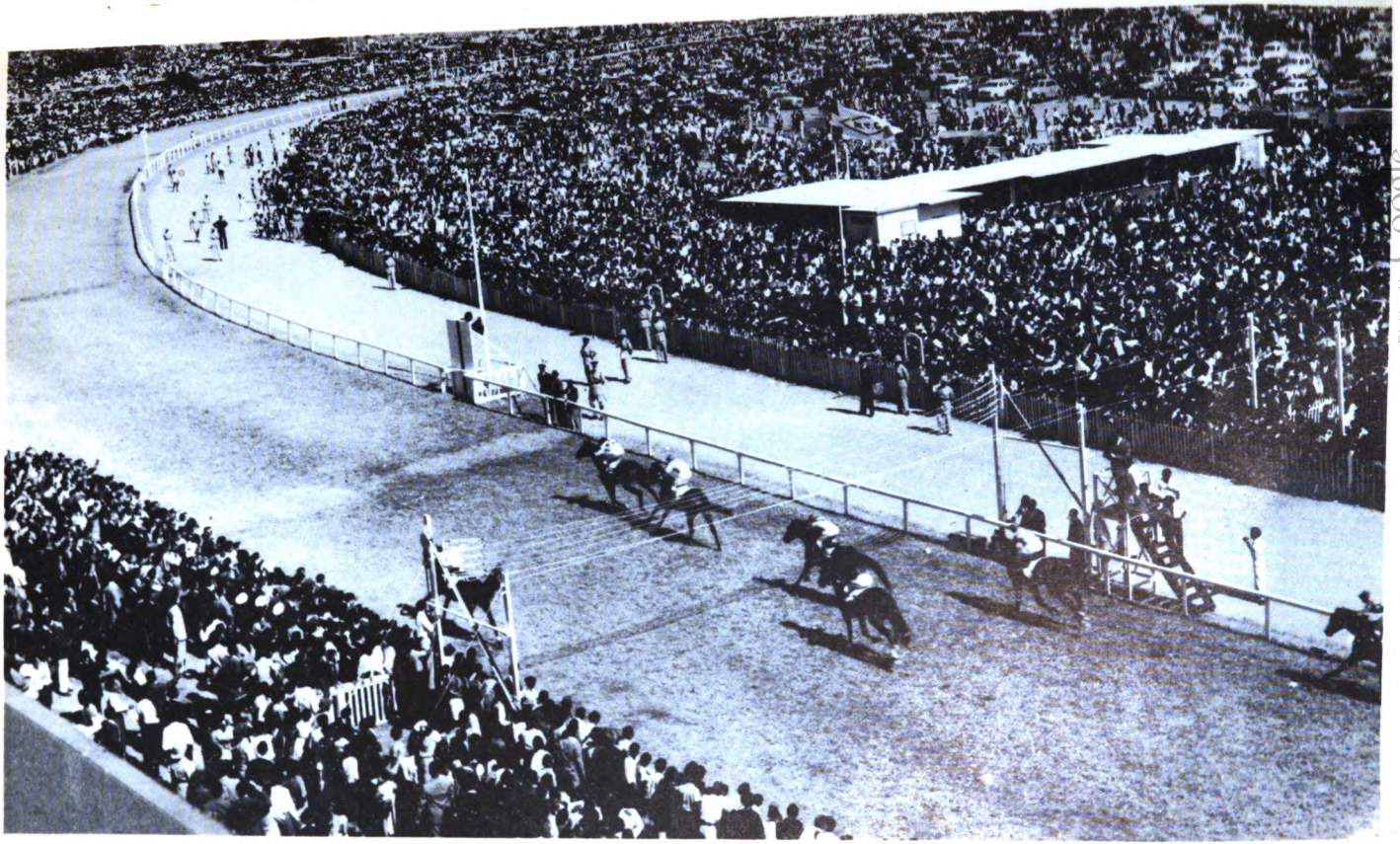

Racing at the Champ de Mars, Port Louis. A general view on "Maiden Day", the local 'Derby'.

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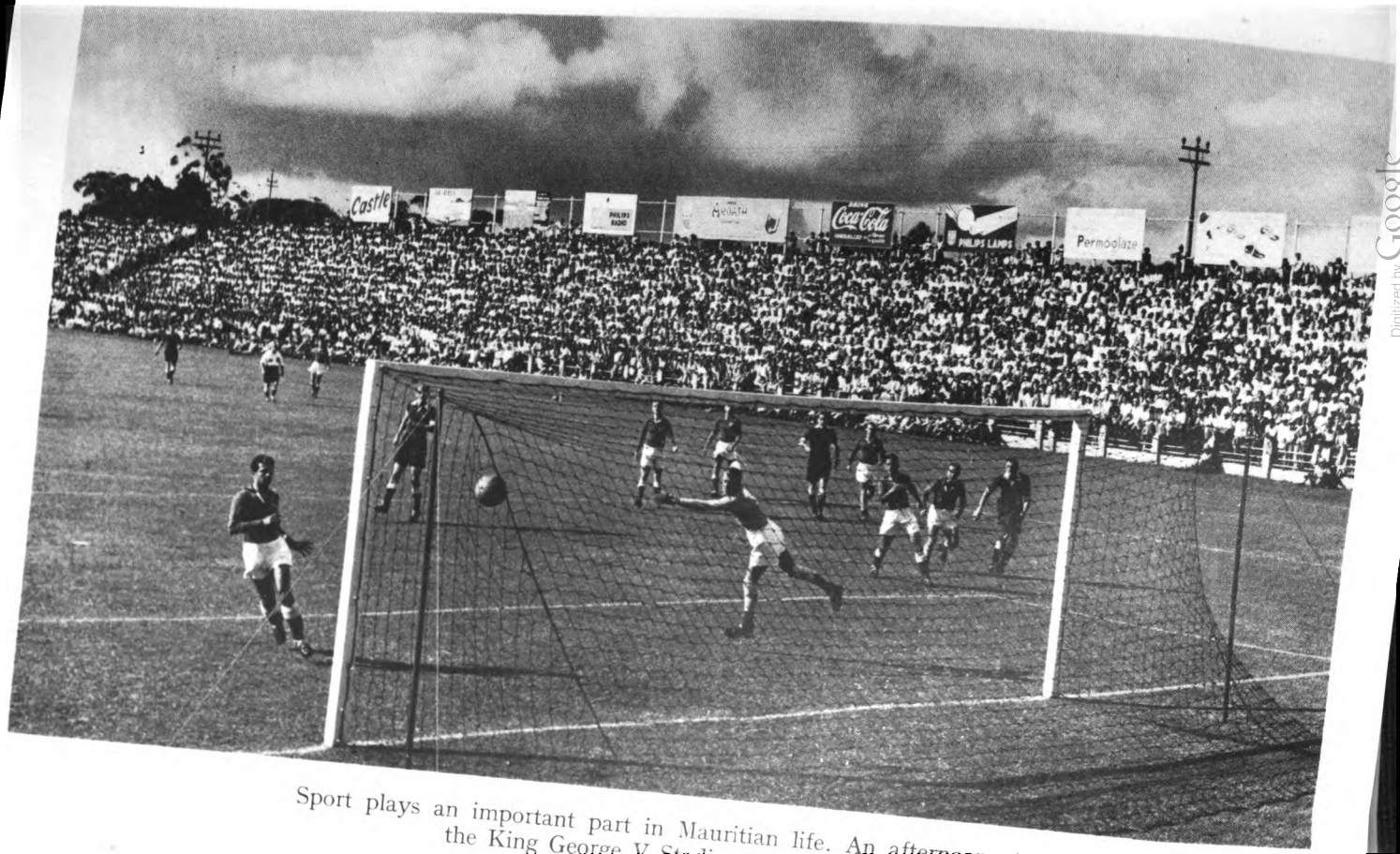

Sport plays an important part in Mauritian life. An afternoon at the King George V Stadium, Curepipe.

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operated by the Posts and Telegraphs Department to the General Post Office in Port Louis, for outward transmission by Cable and Wireless; inward telegrams received by Cable and Wireless Limited are similarly transmitted by the General Post Office over the land lines to post offices for delivery.

With the extension of phonogram working to most areas, the Post Office Telegraph lines have been reduced from 153 miles to 46 miles only. The number of telegrams handled during 1963 was 11,710 as compared with 10,811 during 1962.

Telecommunications

The island is served by 17 telephone exchanges located at the following centres:

Automatic Exchanges: Port Louis, Rose Hill, Moka, Rose Belle, Mahebourg, Centre de Flacq, Souillac, Pointe aux Sables, Rivière des Anguilles, Mapou, Pamplemousses, Plaisance, L'Escalier, Quartier Militaire and Nouvelle France.

Manual Exchanges : Curepipe and Vacoas.

At the close of the year there were 7,256 exchange lines and 11,185 telephone stations connected to the public network. The number of call units recorded during 1963 amounted to 9,306,468, compared with 6,845,706 during 1962 and 7,034,160 during 1961. The somewhat low figure for 1962 is attributed to the disruption caused by cyclone Jenny.

The Government Radiotelegraph Station at Vacoas maintains a 24-hour watch on the international maritime distress frequency of 500 kc/s and provides communication for shipping within a range of 800 miles of Mauritius. The station also provides communication with meteorological stations in the dependencies and intercepts meteorological broadcasts from countries bordering the Indian Ocean. During 1963, the station handled 46,877 messages, compared with 49,921 during 1962.

Tourism

The Mauritius Government Tourist Office was set up in January, 1959, with the purpose of developing the tourist potentialities of the island and expanding the tourist industry in the interest of economic development. The Office is answerable to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and External Communications which has specific responsibility for the development and promo-

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tion of tourism. A Tourist Advisory Board advises the Ministry on all matters connected with tourism. The members of the Board comprise representatives of air and shipping companies and of official and private organisations which can be of benefit to tourism.

A representative of the Office attended the XVIIIth General Assembly of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations. This technical and specialised body—which accepted the Mauritius Government Tourist Office as full member in 1960—consists of the government or official tourist organisations of 83 countries and enjoys consultative status with the United Nations. Mauritius was also represented at the United Nations Conference on Tourism and Travel which preceded the General Assembly. Its representative was included in the United Kingdom delegation.

In 1962, visitors to Mauritius numbered 5,875; this shows a rise of 32.6 per cent over the figure for the previous year and of 75.4 per cent over that for 1959 the year in which action was initiated to develop tourism. The expansion of tourist traffic brought an increase in earnings. Estimated expenditure by tourists amounted to Rs 3.2m compared with Rs 2.2m in 1961 and Rs 1.8m in 1959.

The introduction of the " Rhodesian Air Services " was a further step towards the development of travel to Mauritius. The representative of the Mauritius Government Tourist Office was a member of the Trade Delegation which visited Rhodesia at the joint invitation of the " Rhodesian Air Services " and the " Rhodesia and Nyasaland Tourist Board ". During his stay he had the opportunity to present the tourist attractions of the country on radio and television. Financial assistance was given to a local band which visited Southern Rhodesia as guest of this airline and of Jamieson Hotel in Salisbury. The band made several successful radio and television appearances.

An official mission from Madagascar consisting of the Minister of Information and Tourism, the Secretary of State and the Director of Malagasy National Tourist Office came to Mauritius to discuss the question of an Inter-Isles Association.

As in previous years, the press and broadcasting service continued to assist the Office in explaining its purposes and activities. In addition, frequent references to matters concerning tourism and news items helped to convince people of the potential tourist appeal of Mauritius and of the importance of tourism as a factor in the island's economy.

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In continuation of the policy to develop tourism, efforts were made to create tourist services and to improve accommodation—one of the essential requirements of the tourist industry. Existing establishments carried out extensions and renovations. Government has helped hotel concerns by loans and exemption from Customs duty on hotel equipment.

Scenic beauties and natural attractions constitute the main tourist assets. Recommendations were submitted to the authorities concerned for safeguarding the characteristics of the island's landscape, and preserving certain sites in planning areas. Over 3,000 flowering trees and shrubs were planted by the Forests Department along roads in coastal areas. Co-ordinated efforts on the part of the local bodies and the Office made it possible to improve certain areas in towns and villages.

Sub-committees on which the Office is represented considered plans for the development of selected beaches and the provision of suitable amenities for holiday-makers. A survey of public beaches was completed and, as a result, three beaches were opened to the public. The Office took part in discussions held by the Ministry of Local Government and Co-operative Development for the replanting of trees on public beaches. Every year during the holiday season a campaign is carried out against the pollution of beaches through the press and broadcasting service, village councils, primary and secondary schools.

Local and Overseas Publicity

Publicity was obtained through the help given to journalists, broadcasters, writers, photographers and visitors of note and by co-operation with official and private organisations. As occasion required, visits to places of interest and facilities for meeting personalities were arranged. In consequence of these visits, space was devoted to Mauritius in the " Daily Mail ", " Rhodesian Recorder ", " B.O.A.C. Review " and " B.I. News " and programmes presenting Mauritius were given over national broadcasting services. Information was supplied to the B.B.C. on request for building up programmes connected with Mauritius.

The Office contributed to the organisation of the Mauritius Stand at the Madagascar Fair in helping to arrange a course of instruction for the hostesses and to collect exhibits. Other work for this event included a programme of colour transparencies supported by a running commentary and the compilation of a catalogue of the exhibits. Mauritius was featured in exhibitions organised by National Tourist Offices.

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There were numerous accessions to the photograph library in the form of black and white negatives, prints, and colour transparencies. Over three hundred photos were distributed on request to illustrate articles and for display. A sub-standard film on tourism was commissioned and the Office provided the cameraman with facilities for touring the island.

The number of inquiries from intending visitors continued to increase.

The installation of a showcase at Plaisance Air Terminal was intended to show the standard of work achieved by local craftsmen and arouse interest in locally-produced articles.

The main production was a French version of " Mauritius Tourist Map and Travel Digest ". Besides the large number of copies issued to visitors to the Mauritius Stand at Madagascar, several thousand copies were distributed through air companies, shipping firms and travel agencies.

The monthly bulletin " Coming Events " designed for the information of visitors was improved as regards contents and presentation. More copies were printed to meet the increasing demand from air companies and interested organisations.

Tourist Statistics

Year	*No. of Tourists*	*Estimated Expenditure* Rs
1954	1,803	1,430,000
1955	2,121	1,490,000
1956	2,079	1,050,000
1957	2,410	1,200,000
1958	2,950	1,200,000
1959	3,350	1,800,000
1960	3,390	1,700,000
1961	4,430	2,200,000
1962	5,875	3,200,000

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Chapter 12 : The Press and Information Services

The Press

The history of the Press in Mauritius has been traced as far back as 1773. "*Le Cernéen,*" one of the existing daily newspapers, has had an uninterrupted existence of more than 128 years and "*Le Mauricien,*" another daily, has been published regularly for the past 53 years. The languages in which the newspapers are published are French, English, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil and Chinese. 13 newspapers appear daily, 19 appear twice weekly, weekly fortnightly or monthly.

Information Services

The functions of the Central Information Office are:—

(a) to establish and maintain relations of confidence and mutual understanding with all sections of the press;

(b) to ensure a flow of accurate information from the Government to the public;

(c) to impress upon the public the following themes:—

(i) the facts of the situation in which Mauritius finds itself (as summarised in the Report: A time for Decision) and the consequences which will flow if it is not remedied;

(ii) the strategy and plans of the Government in dealing with the situation;

(iii) the need to abolish economic waste;

(iv) the need for increased food production.

The broadcast feature entitled "Monday Night Topic" prepared in French and Hindi by the office continued to be on the air throughout the year. As in previous years, this programme provided listeners with comments on topical news most of them chosen, apart from their relevance to current themes, for their social, economic and educational value.

Apart from the feature mentioned above, the office provided the Mauritius Boadcasting Service daily with local news of public interest, communiqués from the various ministries and departments and, whenever any public utility campaign organized by the office warranted it, with slogans.

The Mobile Cinema Units gave 731 public shows and 182 private shows to social or other welfare organisations and semi-official bodies during the year as compared with 828 public shows and 126 private shows in 1962.

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35 editions of the office's bilingual (English/French) bulletin were published during the year. This 12-15 page roneoed publication has a circulation of 3,000. 1,075 copies of a Hindi version of this bulletin were also published. There is an ever growing demand for these bulletins.

The Mobile Cinema Units were employed, in the pre-electoral period, on publicity connected with the registration of electors.

The publicity campaigns undertaken during the year were: —

(i) The Anti-spitting Campaign which was taken up again by the Social Welfare Department under the aegis of the Ministry of Health and Reform Institutions. The office helped, as before, with the transmission of information and slogans to the press and to the Mauritius Broadcasting Service.

(ii) Publicity was given to the Anti-Poliomyelitis Campaign launched by the Ministry of Health.

(iii) The Post Office Savings Bank Campaign was started early in December.

The office continued, as in past years, to prepare for the benefit of Mauritius Students in the U.K., a monthly news bulletin, typed on wax, which is sent to the Mauritius Students' Unit in London for distribution. Copies of Weekly Bulletin, besides being sent by surface mail to the Commonwealth Public Relations Office, the Colonial Office, the British High Commissioner's Office, in India, are also sent by air to the Mauritius Students' Unit in London.

Photographs showing the implementation of Government projects, Ministerial and other Government activities, as well as other aspects of the Mauritian National Life continued to be displayed in front of Government House.

" Commonwealth To-Day " and other periodicals supplied to the department by the London Central Office of Information were distributed, as usual, to schools, colleges, youth clubs, village councils, social welfare centres, baitkas and madressas and other allied institutions. The increase in the supply of most of these publications made it possible for the office to keep step with the increasing demand from Youth Clubs and Village Organisations which are, every year, growing in number.

Seventeen 16mm documentary films and 51 British News were received free of charge from the London Central Office of Information, which brought the total number of films available in the Film Library, as at 31st December, to 420 as compared with 352 in the previous year.

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Some 200 requests for information about Mauritius, as compared with 81 last year, were received at this office. Enquiries about possibilities of settlement, and touristic facilities in this country formed the bulk of these requests. A distinctive note of interest in the industries and administration of the island was also quite noticeable.

As regards the Mobile Library Service, though its bookstock is still too restricted to enable the office to meet the demands of the whole island, yet the number of service points have increased from 25 in the previous year to 35.

BROADCASTING

In January 1962, responsibility for the Mauritius Broadcasting Service was transferred from the Chief Secretary's Office to the newly created Ministry of Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications.

Before the Second World War broadcasting in Mauritius was run by a private commercial concern. During the war there were three stations in the Island, all partially or wholly controlled by the Government. In 1944, the Government decided to assume sole responsibility for broadcasting in the Colony and set up its own organisation, "The Mauritius Broadcasting Service", which broadcast programmes of a non-commercial nature until October 14th, 1963 when it started broadcasting spot advertisements.

During the year, Government signed an agreement with Thomson Television International (Ltd.), who were appointed as advisers for the introduction of commercial broadcasting and for the launching of the Television Service. With these developments in view, the erection of a new Broadcasting House estimated to cost Rs 1,800,000 was started early in October and it was expected that the work would be completed by the second half of 1964.

By the end of the year a 1Kw Sound 5Kw Vision Marconi Television Transmitter had been installed at Malherbes and field tests effected which proved satisfactory. Television studio equipment had also arrived and was to be temporarily installed at Malherbes so as to enable the staff to be trained in time for the starting of the Television service.

Since 1944, the number of radio licences has increased from 2,746 to 57,253 of which 6,677 were in respect of new radio sets licensed in 1963.

In 1962-63 the recurrent expenditure of the Mauritius Broadcasting Service amounted to Rs 503,438 as compared with a total

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revenue of Rs 629,700 derived from wireless licences, thus yielding a favourable balance of Rs 126,262.

In the 1960-65 Capital Expenditure Programme for the island the Broadcasting Service was allotted Rs 1,203,000 to which the Colonial, Welfare and Development Fund will contribute Rs 876,000. At the end of June 1963, a sum of Rs 130,851.73 had been spent on this development scheme.

The two 10 kw transmitters operate on 439.2 for listeners in Mauritius and on the 31 and 61 metre bands for listeners in the dependencies. A 250w transmitter operating on 439 metres is available in emergencies.

Since 1960, when cyclone Carol badly damaged the old broadcasting house at Forest Side, the whole organisation had been housed in a very restricted area in the Transmitter Building at Malherbes.

In October 1963, the administrative and programme sections were transferred back to Forest Side where the old building had in the meantime been repaired and accommodation provided to cope with the increased activities resulting from the introduction of commercial broadcasting.

The Mauritius Broadcasting Service is also responsible for the maintenance of the radio services belonging to the Telecommunications, Meteorological and Harbour Departments.

Transmissions are carried out for an average of 112½ hours a week as compared with 72 hours in 1962 in the course of which English, French and Hindustani are spoken. Programmes are also broadcast in Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Telegu, Gujrati and Marathi and in two Chinese dialects.

Owing to lack of local professional artists, the programmes are mainly made up of recorded music and of transcription recordings from the British Broadcasting Corporation and the " Radiodiffusion-Television Française ".

8 news bulletins—two in English, four in French and 2 in Hindustani—covering a total of one hour and twenty minutes are broadcast daily.

The Education Department broadcasts weekly 2½ hours of programmes for the benefit of Primary and Secondary Schools.

The Globe Reuter News Service is monitored by the Mauritius Broadcasting Service which distributes daily approximately 225 duplicated copies of world news to the local press, Government Departments, members of the Legislative Council and the Admiralty.

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Chapter 13: Local Forces

The Special (Mobile) Force

When the Mauritius Garrison was withdrawn on the 30th June, 1960, after 150 years in the Island, the Government established a Special (Mobile) Force at the former barracks at Vacoas to replace the military for purposes of internal security.

The total authorised establishment of the Force is 6 Officers and 246 other ranks. At the end of the year its actual strength was 6 Officers and 146 other ranks. The two senior officers are styled Commandant and Deputy Commandant respectively.

The Force is equipped with four 3 ton troop load carrying vehicles and eight Land Rovers.

The Special (Mobile) Force was on parade on the occasion of the opening of Legislative Council, on Her Majesty's Birthday, on Bastille Day, on Commemoration Sunday and on the opening of the Legislative Council after the General Election.

Mauritius Naval Volunteer Force

The Mauritius Naval Volunteer Force completed its fourteenth year of service on 30th September 1963.

On 31st December 1963, the Force consisted of the Commanding Officer, two Sub-lieutenants as Staff Instructors, three Petty Officers and eight ratings as Permanent Staff and eighty seven volunteer ratings. The number of applications for entry into the Force remains high.

Volunteer ratings attend Evening Drills twice weekly and can attend extra voluntary sea training on MFV 189 on specified days and week ends. The attendance at both voluntary drills and extra training has continued to be most satisfactory.

In addition to voluntary drills and training, all members of the Force are required to carry out 14 days Compulsory Training annually. This year the training took place in October at the Cap Malheureux Youth Camp site and was attended by 3 Officers, 3 Petty Officers, 82 ratings and 14 probationary new entries. During this period of Annual Training the members of the Force carry out the normal routine of the Ship's Company of a Naval Establishment, and Volunteer ratings receive pay and allowances according to their rate. Instruction in general seamanship, boat-pulling, sailing, communications, rifle shooting, physical training,

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etc., was given, and sea training was carried out daily in M.F.V. 189. His Excellency the Governor paid an informal visit to the Camp on 20th October.

During the year the Force provided Guards of Honour consisting of 1 officer, 2 petty officers and 48 ratings on the following occasions:

Departure of the Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic and South American Station, Vice-Admiral A. A. Talbot, C.B., D.S.O. on the 5th of June.

The landing of Vice-Admiral Patou of the French Navy on the 15th November.

Contingents were provided for the Queen's Birthday and Remembrance Sunday parades.

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Chapter 14: General

The Mauritius Institute

The Mauritius Institute traces its origin back to the year 1880 when an Ordinance was passed " to establish and incorporate a Public Institute, to be called the Mauritius Institute, a Public Museum and a Public Library, for the purpose of promoting the general study and cultivation of the various branches and departments of Arts, Science, Literature and Philosophy, and for the instruction and recreation of the people ".

The foundation stone of the present building was laid on the 23rd November, 1880, by Sir George Bowen, then Governor. The building was completed in 1884 and in the course of the following year the Natural History Museum, known as the " Desjardins Museum ", until then housed in a wing of the Royal College in Port Louis, was transferred to the new building. The public library was opened in 1903, following the munificent bequest of the Sir Virgile Naz Library which forms the nucleus of the present collection. The Institute has expanded its activities over the years and to-day it comprises a Public Library, a Natural History Museum, an Historical Museum, and a small Art Gallery.

The Institute is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of ten members apppointed annually by the Governor and of such persons as may be recommended by any literary or scientific society associated with the Institute. The staff consists of a Director, an Assistant Director of Meseum, a Librarian, and eight other officers.

The Public Library

The Mauritius Institute Public Library was created in 1902 from a nucleus of some 9,000 volumes which had been bequeathed to the Colony by Sir Virgile Naz, K.C.M.G. (1825–1901). By subsequent purchases and gifts the stock of books now consists of 40,055 volumes. Legislation provides for the compulsory deposit, in the library of one copy of all books, pamphlets and separates, published locally and this right of legal deposit, which exists since the foundation of the library, is an implicit recognition of its status as the National Library of the island.

In addition to the Virgile Naz section which, in accordance with the will of the donor, is kept separately, the library comprises the following sections: art, science, technology, biography, fiction, etc. There is also a " Quick Reference " section consisting of encyclopaedias, dictionaries, directories. A collection of bound

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periodicals covering a wide range of subjects is also available. A special book-case is devoted to Oriental languages.

An important feature of the library is the special collection of works, periodicals and manuscripts in many fields of study relative to Mauritius and the other Mascarene Islands. The collection is as far as possible extended to publications on Madagascar and at the end of the year was composed of 3,486 volumes. During the last decade, the scope of this local section has been enlarged to include, geographically, works on the Indian Ocean and, topically, monographs and reference works bearing on those themes in the development of which Mauritius had a part to play. Microfilms of rare works and of certain documents in overseas institutions have also been acquired. The bibliographical section has been enlarged and together with the existing card-catalogue provides facilities to the many research workers and students who make use of the library. These fall in several categories: overseas workers at universities or research institutions who maintain a regular correspondence with the Institute, visitors carrying on field work for shorter or longer periods in the island, visiting experts or technicians on Government missions, members of local institutions, societies and Government departments requiring information on a wide range of subjects.

The existence of a valuable section on natural history and biology should also be mentioned. It consists mainly of an important collection of works (about 6,000 volumes) many of which are now very scarce. Most of these books belong to the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius which is incorporated with the Mauritius Institute.

The library is arranged according to the Dewey Decimal Classification and the Browne system of book issue is in use.

Access to the Public Library is free, but a deposit of Rs 10 (15shs.) is required from readers wishing to borrow books. Some sections are however reserved and loans are made in special circumstances only. The number of registered borrowers has increased from about 200 in 1945 to 2,263 in 1963. The number of readers using the library facilities during the year was 36,404 and the book circulation for the same period was 38,769.

The Natural History Museum

The Natural History Museum is mainly regional in character and contains representative collections of the fauna, flora and geology of Mauritius and of the neighbouring islands. The Museum was visited by 89,031 persons during the year.

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The bird section contains specimens of most of the one hundred species of the birds of Mauritius. They have been grouped as shore birds, marsh birds, sea birds, game birds and land birds. The endemic species of which nine are still found out of a total of twenty-four, are displayed separately. The extinct species are shown by means of feathered restorations and paintings, and in some cases by actual skeletons. The Dodo is exhibited together with its relatives which inhabited the neighbouring islands of Reunion and Rodrigues. The species which was found in Reunion was known as the " White Dodo"; it is known only from historical evidence and by a 17th century painting, a reproduction of which is exhibited in the Museum. The Rodrigues *Solitaire* is exemplified by a genuine skeleton and by a water-colour reproduction of the feathered bird. The Museum also possesses the only known skeleton of the Mauritius flightless Red Hen *(Aphanapteryx bonasia)* and one of the three stuffed examples of the Mauritius Dutch Pigeon *(Alectroenas nitidissima)*, a species which became extinct about one hundred years ago.

In the mammal section are found examples of the very few species occurring in the Island which, with the exception of bats, have all been introduced by man at various times. These include the Javanese Deer imported by the Dutch, a Borneo Macaque released in the Island by the Portuguese, the Wild Pig and the Indian Hare.

In the reptile section are exhibited examples of the giant species of tortoises, extinct or still living, peculiar to the Indian Ocean islands, and of various kinds of turtles found in the region. The geckos, lizards and snakes of the Island are exhibited, including the very curious Round Island snakes, two species of which are found and are considered to be " living fossils ".

The fish section displays examples of the numerous species found in the territorial waters of the Island, all of them stuffed and painted in their natural colours. Fresh-water fishes, comprising about twenty-five species, some indigenous, others introduced, are also exhibited.

A large number of Echinoderms (sea-stars and urchins) live in the region and examples of nearly all the species, including a few almost unique ones, are represented in the Museum.

The Mollusca section has a rich collection and the Island is reputed for its extremely large variety of sea-shells, though most of these occur as well in all the Indo-Pacific region. The land shell fauna, comprising about two hundred species, is less spectacular but is scientifically more important, as many groups are peculiar to the Island. The fresh-water mollusca are insignificant, except from

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a medical point of view, one species being known to transmit Bilharzia disease.

The Museum also possesses local collections of crustaceans, insects, corals and plants.

Biological Research

The very interesting remnants of the indigenous land fauna and flora, together with the rich marine life of the surrounding seas present excellent opportunities for biological research. Scientific collections of all groups are made and these are studied overseas and locally by experts, the results being published in the Mauritius Institute Bulletin and in specialized publications abroad.

Art Gallery

A small art gallery is attached to the Port Louis Museum, consisting mainly of a collection of paintings presented to the Institute in 1921 by the late Mr. Edgar de Rochecouste. This collection includes a certain number of paintings of artists such as Ziem, Le Sidaner, Harpignies, and Jacques-Emile Blanche. A small section is devoted to the works of local artists.

The Historical Museum

A subsidiary museum devoted to local history has been arranged in an old French house at Mahebourg. It was in this house that Monsieur de Robillard, the French Commandant of Grand Port, received the two wounded commanders of the English and French squadrons, Admirals Willoughby and Duperré, during the well-known naval battle of August, 1810. Several objects connected with this episode and recovered one hundred and twenty-four years later from the wreck of the *Magicienne,* one of the English frigates sunk in Grand Port bay during the engagement, are exhibited. These objects include a portion of the ship's hulk, several heavy guns and carronades, cannon balls, grape-shot, copper coins, pieces of sailor's uniform and various other relics.

The capture of the Island by the British at the beginning of December, 1810, is illustrated by a series of coloured prints drawn on the spot by Temple.

A section of the museum is devoted to the display of a valuable collection of maps, charts, engravings and watercolours (many in original) which serve to introduce the visitor to the various periods of the history of Mauritius from its discovery to the present time. Worthy of special mention in this section are a portulan map

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published at Amsterdam in 1595 (probably the most accurate map of the region available at the time of the first Dutch visit to Mauritius in 1590), an English map of Mauritius by Mount and Page published in 1745 and derived from a Dutch source, Abbé de la Caille's map (1753) which is the first accurate map of the Island, Bellin's map of 1763, and two maps by Lislet Geoffroy, published by the British Admiralty in 1813 and 1814. Modern maps are also shown, including the fine one-inch map by Descubes (1880) which is of great practical interest as it indicates the site of over a thousand concessions.

Among the series of lithographs and water-colours recording the life, scenery and customs of different periods, may be noted six water-colours by Kelsey (early 1840's), coloured prints by Thuillier, coloured lithographs by Bradshaw and Rider (1831–32), water-colours by Leroy (1860's), and a water-colour panoramic view of Mauritius, sketched from Port Louis harbour by Augustus Earle who was on board the *Beagle* when Charles Darwin visited Mauritius in 1836.

A few pieces of local furniture belonging to the French Governor Mahé de Labourdonnais (1699–1753) and exhibits from the East Indiaman *Kent* which was captured by Robert Surcouf, *Roi des Corsaires,* in the Bay of Bengal in October, 1800, are on view.

Relics connected with the activities of the French privateers in the Indian Ocean at the beginning of the 19th century are also displayed.

Part of a room of the Museum is devoted to the history of transport in Mauritius exemplified by two *palanquins* and a *chaise à porteurs* which were in use before the era of roads and wheeled traffic.

A small exhibit is devoted to the history of the famous " Post Office " stamp of Mauritius (1847) and is illustrated by reprints of the stamp.

Among miscellaneous items of interest may be cited: objects rescued from some memorable shipwrecks in the region, the portraits or busts of certain French and British Governors (Mahé de Labourdonnais, Charles Decaen, Robert Farquhar, Lowry Cole, John Pope Hennessy), and the Roll of Honour of the Mauritian soldiers who lost their lives in the Second World War.

During the year the Historical Museum was visited by 21,863 persons, including 7,723 schoolchildren.

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Learned Societies

The following scientific and literary societies are associated with the Mauritius Institute:—

(1) *The Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius* was founded in 1829 under the name of *Société d'Histoire Naturelle* and was honoured in 1847 by the permission of Queen Victoria to add the word " Royal " to its name. Its activities extend to most branches of natural history. Lectures on science and art are delivered by its members from time to time and also by visiting professors, artists and scientists. Proceedings of the Society, containing papers read before the Society, are published annually. The Society owns a library which contains many rare and valuable books and periodicals on natural history.

(2) *The Société de Technologie Agricole et Sucrière de Maurice* is a technical body founded in 1910 and devoted to the study of questions relating to agriculture and to sugar technology. The papers and proceedings of the Society are published in the quarterly *Revue Agricole*.

(3) *The Société des Ecrivains Mauriciens* was founded in 1938 with the object of encouraging the publication of literary works, and of establishing contacts with literary institutions overseas.

(4) *The Indian Cultural Association* was founded in 1936 with the object of promoting Indian culture in Mauritius and of fostering spiritual ties with India. It publishes a quarterly journal called " The Indian Cultural Review ".

(5) *The Société de l'Histoire de l'Ile Maurice* was founded in 1938 to foster and encourage the study of the Colony's history by the collection of documents on local history, publication of historical works, and the organisation of historical exhibitions and lectures.

One of the principal activities of the Society has been the production of the Dictionary of Mauritian Biography, twenty-five parts of which have already appeared. These contain about one thousand biographies of persons connected with Mauritius by birth or residence.

The Society awards prizes to schoolchildren to encourage the study of Mauritian history. It keeps in touch and exchanges publications with overseas institutions of like interests.

THE MAURITIUS ARCHIVES

The Mauritius Archives Office is not only one of the oldest departments of the Colony, dating from the early years of the French settlement, but it is also one of the oldest archive centres of

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the Southern Hemisphere, ranking only after the Cape and Réunion repositories.

Under French rule the Office was a branch of the *Conseil Supérieur* and received special attention from the authorities. An early instance of the interest of the French Government in colonial archives is provided by the edict of 1776, which set up a central *Dépôt des Chartes des Colonies* at Versailles and enacted regulations for their better preservation. Another important measure was the establishment in Mauritius in 1808 of a *Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine* which for a long time supplied sailors and travellers in the South Indian Ocean with valuable information.

At the time of the land fighting which led to the surrender of the Island by the French, the local archives were removed from Port Louis to a safer place of custody in Plaines Wilhems and thus escaped damage. In 1815, after the final cession of Mauritius to Great Britain, they were handed over to the British authorities in an almost complete state, as comparatively few of the records were retained by the French Government.

Until 1949 the Archives were attached to the Registrar General's Department, and from January, 1950, to the Central Administration. By the Archives Ordinance (No. 71 of 1952) they were transferred to an Archives Department which is the central repository of all public archives.

The Archives Office is now divided into the following sections:

(i) the Repository, which comprises *inter alia* the records of the old French Administration (1721–1810), records of the British Administration (from 1810), notarial records, and private records;

(ii) the Library, which, besides being the official registry of all publications issued in Mauritius, contains Mauritiana printed abroad, reference books on general history, colonial history and archivology with a section devoted to collections of stamps, seals, currency notes and other material;

(iii) the Land Registry, which comprises the records of the former Land Court, memoranda of survey deposited by sworn land surveyors, with a section containing maps, charts and plans.

The Department is also equipped with a photostat and a duostat for the photocopying of records and the supply of copies to Government departments and to the public.

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The control and disposal of records is supervised by the Public Archives Records Committee. The Chief Archivist also inspects regularly archives lying in repositories other than the Archives Department.

Publications include the annual report, the quarterly *memoranda* of books issued in Mauritius and registered in the Archives, and the publications issued by the Archives Publication Fund Committee (established in 1951).

The bibliographical survey of Mauritiana started in 1951 was completed in February, 1955. The book, including about 1,000 pages and comprising altogether 8,865 entries, was published in 1956 under the title of Bibliography of Mauritius, 1502–1954. It was compiled with particular attention to historical development and with the main object of meeting the needs of those interested in history. To keep it up to date a bibliographical supplement including additional material recorded during each successive year from 1955 onwards, is issued as an appendix to the annual report of the Archives Department. Eight supplements have appeared.

In 1963 the Mauritius Archives Publication Fund Committee issued its seventh publication entitled: *Les deux princesses*, edited by Mr. René Le Juge de Segrais.

Former publications of the Committee comprise an Atlas-Souvenir to commemorate the work of Abbé de la Caille in Mauritius, a selection of documents on early American trade with Mauritius, an inventory of the records of the French East India Company's administration for 1715-1768 preserved in the Archives, a study on Mauritius and the spice trade, an account of a voyage to Mauritius and the Indian Ocean countries in 1802-05 and a selection of documents on the various constitutions of Mauritius.

British Council

The activities of the British Council during this year included participation in a Festival of English Drama, which involved the visit of a professional producer and a company of British actors and actresses to Mauritius. Three plays were presented, " Arms and the Man " (Bernard Shaw), " The Prisoner " (Bridget Borland) and " Julius Caesar " (Shakespeare), the latter involving the participation of a large number of Mauritian amateur actors.

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A scholarship was awarded to Mr. Claude Ricaud for botanical studies at the Imperial City of Science and Technology, London. British Council visitors to the U.K. included Mr. Balgobin, Town Councillor of Quatre Bornes Council, and Mr. S. Philogène of the Youth House who studied youth employment problems in the U.K. Mr. J. Thomasse, Deputy Town Clerk of Rose Hill-Beau Bassin was awarded a two months' bursary for the study of local Government administration in the U.K. Mr. J. Chowrimootoo of the Police Band, who spent a year at the Royal College of Music under a scholarship given by the Mauritius Government, was presented with a flute.

Over 29,000 books were loaned from the library during the year. 73 Mauritians attended the Introductory Course for students proceeding to Great Britain. Travel and welfare arrangements for Commonwealth scholars were handled as usual; all " sponsored students " going to the United Kingdom were met and provided with temporary accommodation. Feature and documentary films continued to be loaned to schools and other institutions in Mauritius.

The Representative once more acted as Chief Examiner for the oral English test for the Cambridge School Certificate examination.

Other Professional and Cultural Associations

British Medical Association, Mauritius Branch

A branch of the British Medical Association was founded in 1939. Membership is granted to all medical practitioners who have qualified for registration in Mauritius, including those holding French qualifications. The Branch represents the majority of the doctors in the Island and close collaboration is maintained between Government and the profession. The Branch is frequently consulted by the Government.

Le Cercle Littéraire de Port Louis

The principal object of this Society is to seek to bring together all those interested in French culture and ideas. Its aims are to encourage, by means of annual competitions and public lectures, the study of the French language and literature.

Alliance Française

The Mauritius Branch of the Alliance Française was founded in 1884 with the object of encouraging the study of the French language by means of French courses in schools and annual

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examinations as well as meetings and conferences on French literature and art. Two prizes are awarded annually to the best candidates in French of the Royal College and the Queen Elizabeth College. The Labourdonnais College was opened in 1953 by the Alliance Française.

Mauritius Dramatic Club

The first record of an organised amateur theatrical production in Mauritius goes back as far as the 25th April, 1848, when officers of the 5th Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers, staged three one-act plays at the Port Louis Theatre.

A Mauritius Amateur Dramatic Club was formed in 1898 and stage productions and play readings were regularly featured until the 1914-1918 War.

The present Mauritius Dramatic Club owes its origin to a revival in theatrical activity which began in early 1920 and which ultimately led to the formation of the Club in 1932. Since then stage plays, play readings and broadcasts have been frequently presented.

The Vacoas House of Debaters

This association, founded in 1936, takes a special interest in general educational and cultural development.

Fortnightly meetings are held for debates, play reading, unprepared stunt speeches and quiz programmes. Lectures and talks by eminent outside personalities are delivered from time to time.

Table-tennis, carrum, card games, outings, open-air campings, film-projections are some of the recreational activities.

Arrangements are periodically made for internal as well as inter-club contests in indoor games and debates.

The Hindi Pracharini Sabha

This society was established in 1935 with headquarters at Montagne Longue. Its main object is to promote and encourage study of Hindi in Mauritius. 121 Hindi Schools are at present affiliated to it. Efforts are being made to produce a uniform curriculum in all Hindi schools, to improve the standard of teaching, and to foster the study of Hindi language and literature. Three annual examinations in Higher Hindi are conducted with the collaboration of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad, India.

The Young Men's Christian Association

The Mauritius Y.M.C.A. was founded in collaboration with the London Central Y.M.C.A. and inaugurated in August, 1952. It is also a member of the World Council of Y.M.C.A.

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The P.E.N. Club de l'Océan Indien

The Mauritius section of the " Federation Internationale des P.E.N. Clubs " was founded in Mauritius in 1951. It seeks to promote a spirit of understanding and friendship among the writers of all sections of the community and also among those of the neighbouring islands.

Centre Culturel Français

The *Centre Culturel Français* which was inaugurated in May, 1959, had, by the end of the year, enrolled some 700 members drawn up from all sections of the community.

The *Centre Culturel Français* is provided with a film unit, a goodsized library, an auditorium where records may be played at will. The Centre, situated at Curepipe, is open to the public. It is administered by two Honorary Chairmen (one of whom is the Consul for France), one President, two Vice-Presidents assisted by a Working Committee of 26 members.

The activities of the *Centre Culturel Français* are many and varied. Documentary films are shown twice monthly to the public while a cine-club operates for members twice monthly. Talks are given regularly on many subjects, literary as well as scientific, by visiting lecturers or by members of the Centre. Socials, seminars, debates, literary matinees and amateur film and slide projections are also held at the Centre.

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PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

POSITION

Few people living outside the Indian Ocean area would, without research, be able to place Mauritius accurately, unless perhaps they were stamp-collectors. On the map of the Indian Ocean the Island is shown by a dot somewhere near the centre. Yet it has laid claim with some degree of historical justification to the title of " The Star and Key of the Indian Ocean ". It is situated about 500 miles off the centre of the east coast of Madagascar, and is practically on the Tropic of Capricorn. By sea, it is 1,552 miles distant from Durban, 2,094 from Colombo and 3,182 from Perth. The voyage to the United Kingdom *via* the Suez Canal entails a journey of 6,942 miles, but if the alternate route *via* the Cape of Good Hope is taken the distance is 8,393 miles. Nowadays, most people travel to and from the Island by air, to Europe, India or South Africa, and journeys which used to involve weeks or months have shrunk to a matter of hours.

Physical Features

Geologically, the Indian Ocean consists of two great basins separated by a central submarine ridge running southwards from India. Mauritius is one of the few points on this ridge which appear above the surface. It is of purely volcanic origin and the Island we know today is probably only the worn down summit of an immense shield volcano which built itself up from the ocean bed in Cretaceo-Tertiary times. There were two distinct phases of volcanic activity, separated by a very long period of erosion. The older volcanic series began by the opening of a fissure in the earth's crust beneath the floor of the Indian Ocean. Eruptions slowly built up a submarine ridge of considerable height and extent. The base of the future island of Mauritius was one of the domes of this ridge. The island that appeared was perhaps, at one time, as high as the present-day Himalayas; then before the first cycle of volcanic activity ceased, a series of explosions partially destroyed what had been built up. During the very long period of quiescence which followed, the agents of erosion—wind and water, heat and cold—reduced the volcanic pile to a mere remnant. The olivine basalt blocks of the older volcanic series are hard, compact and black in colour.

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Towards the close of the Tertiary period, the second great phase of volcanic activity occurred. It was divided into two periods of eruptions, separated by a short period of erosion. The first outburst appears to have been confined to the south-west of Mauritius; the last one consisted of a succession of thin lava flows from 2″ to 20″ in thickness. These cover about 70 per cent of the present surface of the Island. Lava tunnels dating from this period are common, some of them carrying underground streams. There are also low hummocks *(tumuli)* of up to 15 feet in height, and a few depressions (e.g. at *Ile d'Ambre* and the *Puits des Hollandais)*. The rocks of the younger volcanic series are medium grey doleritic basalts.

Volcanic activity must have ceased in Mauritius more than 100,000 years ago, although the neighbouring French Island of Réunion still has an active volcano. In Mauritius a complicated series of geological submergences and emergences followed the cessation of volcanic activity. The present is a period of slow submergence. Raised reefs and beaches are found at many localities along the coast, some as much as 60 feet above sea level. The Island rests on a submarine shelf varying from ½ to 2½ miles in width, except towards the North where it covers an area of 15 by 13 miles. Outside this shelf the submarine ridge slopes rapidly down to the mean Indian Ocean depth of 2,000 fathoms.

Mauritius, which is roughly pear-shaped, is 38 miles long by 29 miles broad. From the North an extensive undulating plain rises gently towards the central plateau, where it reaches a height of about 2,200′ before dropping sharply to the southern and western coasts. There are three main groups of mountains—the Port Louis group running in a east-north-easterly direction, the Black River—Savanne group massed in a north to south direction, and the Bambous group with a east-west trend. The mountains are a striking feature of the Mauritian landscape, rising abruptly from the surrounding plain, with their lower slopes covered with dense vegetation—now being replaced by sugar cane or tea—and their upper slopes ending in precipitous rocky peaks with most distinctive outlines. They appear to be much higher than they actually are, and are particularly impressive in the early morning or towards sunset. Few visitors fail to notice the contrast between these stark, upthrusting masses, and the flat, fertile cultivated plains from which they rise.

The main watershed of the Island runs northwards across the central plateau for a distance of about 20 miles. From this ridge

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the ground slopes towards the coast, except where interrupted by the mountain ranges or by isolated peaks. The rivers consequently tend to run westward or eastward. Most of them are short and fast flowing, generally at the bottom of deep ravines and interrupted by waterfalls. Some of the larger have been harnessed for hydro-electric purposes. True crater lakes are found at Bassin Blanc and Grand Bassin, but in general water conservation is achieved by man-made reservoirs, of which there are now seven.

The Island is almost completely encircled by coral fringing reefs, within which are peaceful lagoons and a succession of lovely beaches of white, coral sand. Together with the mountains, the seashore is the glory of Mauritius and much of the social life of the Island is based upon it. Those who can afford the cost, have sea-side residences which they occupy during the winter months and at weekends for most of the other months. Public beaches give an outlet to the less favoured part of the population. As may be expected, swimming, sailing and fishing are popular pastimes in which all sections of the population indulge, no part of the Island being more than 17 miles from the coast.

Mauritius has a number of island dependencies in the Indian Ocean. These are Rodrigues (350 miles to the east), Chagos Archipelago (1,180 miles north-east in the direction of Ceylon), Agalega and Cargados Carajos (580 miles and 250 miles respectively north of Mauritius).

Rodrigues*, the principal dependency, is a mountainous island of volcanic formation encircled by a coral reef and has a total area of about 40 square miles. It measures 9½ miles in length by 4½ miles in width and its population consists mostly of fishermen and small cultivators.

Chagos* consists of five groups of coral islands, the biggest of which is Diégo Garcia. The horseshoe-shaped ribbon of land lying just above sea level surrounds a lagoon thirteen miles long and between four and five miles wide.

Agalega* consists of two small islands, separated by a narrow strip of sandbank. This dependency is the main source of copra for the edible oil industry of Mauritius.

The archipelago of Cargados Carajos*, usually referred to by the name of the principal islet, St Brandon, is a fishing station leased to a Mauritian company.

*See Maps at end of Report.

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Climate and Vegetation

Mauritius enjoys a sub-tropical maritime climate, with sufficient difference between summer and winter to avoid monotony: further variation is introduced by the wide range of rainfall and temperature resulting from the mountainous nature of the island. Humidity is rather high throughout the year and rainfall is sufficient to maintain a green cover of vegetation, except for a brief period in the driest districts. The greenness of the Island is, indeed, a striking feature of the territory giving an impression of high natural fertility. However, as the soil is generally shallow and deficient in phosphates and exchangeable bases, the fertility of the Island is in fact largely the consequence of man's intervention and skill.

The summer season runs from November to April, and the winter from June to October, though the months April—June and September—November can be looked upon as transitional periods and are usually the most pleasant in the year. Rain falls mainly in summer, but there is no well-defined dry season. At sea the annual rainfall near Mauritius is about 40 inches, but the uplift of the moisture-laden sea air, caused by the mountains, results in a rainfall varying from about 35 inches on the south-west coast to 200 inches on the central plateau. Variation from year to year is not large, but is nevertheless sufficiently great to reduce considerably the size of the sugar and other crops when the year is dry. The rain water percolates through the soil and is carried off in the ravines without causing much damage even in very wet years.

Average relative humidity varies from 70 per cent in October to 78 per cent in February on the coast in the Port Louis area. Upcountry, at Curepipe, the variation is from 85 per cent in the drier months to 90 per cent average in the wetter. On high ground 100 per cent humidity is frequently experienced. Relative humidity is highest about dawn and lowest at noon, but the daily range is only about 20 per cent because of the maritime climate. For the same reason, neither the seasonal nor the diurnal range of temperature is large.

In Port Louis, the day maximum and night minimum temperatures during the hottest months average 81°C and 24°C respectively; in the winter they average 25°C and 20°C. The highest and lowest temperatures ever reached are:—

	Maximum	*Minimum*
Port Louis	36°C	12°C
Curepipe (1,850 feet above mean sea level ...	32°C	7°C

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The amount of sunshine varies considerably from day to day, as might be expected in a mountainous, sub-tropical island, but there is relatively little change with the months of the year. In the drier north-west of the Island, there is an average of 8 hours' bright sunshine per day; on the high south-eastern slopes it averages 6 hours for most of the year but falls to 4½ hours in mid-winter. The topography of Mauritius makes it an easy task to chase the sunshine.

For most of the year the Island experiences steady trade winds of moderate strength, blowing from south-east to east-south-east. In summer they may die away and be replaced for periods of a few days by calms or by a northerly wind which is humid and rather warm. Summer, too, is the cyclone season, the greatest frequency being in January and February. March cyclones are more dreaded, however, as when they occur at this time of the year they damage the maturing sugarcane crop to a greater extent.

During the past century cyclones have caused winds with gust speeds exceeding 100 miles per hour on about a dozen occasions. Winds speeds increase towards the centre of a tropical cyclone and little damage is likely to be caused if the centre passes at a distance of over 100 miles from the Island. After 15 years of freedom from cyclones, the island was hit by two major ones early in 1960 during one of which a gust of 159 m.p.h. was recorded.

In 1963, several cyclones passed about 100 miles from Mauritius not near enough to cause damage, but sufficiently close to give rainfall which resulted in the record sugar cane crop.

Population

Mauritius has the unenviable claim to fame of being one of the most densely populated agricultural areas in the world, with a population increase of 32 per cent in the last decade and no outlets in sight for its surplus population. The effect of this population increase has been described in a recent Sessional Paper as "a situation of real gravity, which will steadily deteriorate and which can only be remedied if policies, deliberately directed to that end, are framed and enthusiastically pursued."

The problem is further complicated by the heterogeneous nature of the population, drawn from European, African and Asian sources over the last three centuries. The largest population group is the Indo-Mauritian, representing two-thirds of the total population, and subdivided into Hindus and Muslims. The second largest group, about one-quarter of the population, comprises people of French, English and mixed descent, is Christian and mainly Roman

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Catholic. The last distinct group is the Sino-Mauritian, half Christian, half Buddhist. The employment pattern has tended to follow the racial, although it is being increasingly obscured by the need to find work wherever it offers. Generally speaking, however, the Hindus are agricultural, the Muslims are traders and industrial workers, the Chinese are shop-keepers, and the General Population clerical, commercial and professional urban dwellers. Population density throughout the Island is almost 975 per square mile, but this figure does not reveal the true position which is that the population is concentrated in a number of towns and villages. More than half the total population is below 20 years of age—a situation of real gravity in a territory with no natural outlet for its surplus population.

Economic Conditions

To-day, sugar means more to Mauritius than wool did to England in the days of the Merchant Guilds. The sugar cane covers 90 per cent of the total area under cultivation, and the yield represents 96 per cent of all arable production. Nearly 45 per cent of the total area of the Island is cultivated, an intensity of cultivation with few parallels in the tropics. Of this area, what is not under sugar is producing tea (mainly in the up-lands), tobacco, some maize, vegetables and in the drier coastal areas, aloe fibre for the making of sacks.

Originally indigenous forests covered the greater part of the Island. From the surviving remnants it is possible to distiguish two types—the rich, evergreen forests of the uplands where the rainfall is in excess of 75" per annum, and the dry forests in the areas of lower rainfall. In all, they amount to only a few thousand acres of the area at present forested, the majority with exotic conifers and eucalyptus. The two disastrous cyclones which struck the Island at the beginning of 1960 have played *havoc* in the forests and the exotic species, specially conifers have in many cases been reduced to a chaotic mass of broken banches and trunks. Crown forests, mainly in the uplands, cover 67,000 acres. Around the coast there are 3,500 acres of Crown Land leased for tree cultivation. River and mountain reserves in private hands slightly exceed 15,000 acres. The forests have a dual function, as a protective cover on unproductive ground forming the catchment area of a number of rivers, and for producing most of the timber needed by the Island for construction or for use as fuel.

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With such a high proportion of land under arable crops and forest cover there is little room for livestock production. Cattle number only about 40,000. Pig-keeping is limited; sheep do not do well; goats are kept mainly by the Indian population; poultry-keeping both on an industrial basis and as a background occupation is growing in popularity. But the Island as a whole has placed its reliance on the skill of the sugar industry to continue to provide it with the means of purchasing from abroad its food and clothing, manufactured goods, machinery, fertilizers and building material—in fact, practically all it needs to live.

Sugar accounts for more than 95 per cent of domestic exports and tea and molasses are the only other exports from the Colony which exceed an annual value of over one million rupees. Domestic exports which usually vary between 250 and 325 million rupees a year, reached in 1963 the record figure of 427.8 million rupees; this was mainly due to a record sugar crop and very high prices obtained for that commodity on the world market. Total exports for the year thus exceeded the imports by 94.7 million rupees whereas in 1962 the excess of imports over exports amounted to nearly 16.9 million rupees. Almost all the sugar goes to the United Kingdom and Canada. Similarly about three quarters of the imports come from within the Commonwealth. Port Louis, the capital and only port equipped to handle ocean-going vessels, handles the sugar exports by means of lighters carrying the bagged sugar to ships moored in the stream. Inward freight is mainly discharged into lighters also. The opening of a new transit shed on the 23rd October has greatly helped to more speedy clearance of goods.

Mauritius is completely lacking in mineral resources, has no entrepot trade and apart from sugar and its by-products, has few manufacturing enterprises. It is a text book example of a one crop economy.

Communications

This small island of 720 square miles has an excellent system of road communications, exceeding 800 miles in all, of which 62 per cent are tarred. Road traffic is extremely dense. The railway service, now reduced by closures of uneconomic lines to a total of 77½ miles, is a Government enterprise and handles only goods traffic. There is only one airport in Mauritius, situated at Plaisance, in the south east of the Island about three miles from the coast, and managed by the Civil Aviation Department of the Mauritius Government. No Aircraft is registered on Mauritius and no internal services exist. Regular external air services are operated (thrice

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weekly) by AIR FRANCE to Madagascar and Reunion and (in alternate weeks) between Australia and South Africa *via* Cocos Islands and Mauritius by QANTAS EMPIRE AIRWAYS and SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS. In 1962 the British Overseas Airways Coporation started a regular weekly service between London and Mauritius *via* Rome, Khartoom and Nairobi. In 1963 the Rhodesian Airways started a fortnightly service between Mauritius and Southern Rhodesia.

Communication with the Dependencies is ensured by a passenger steamship service, with eight to ten sailings a year to Rodrigues. The minor dependencies are linked regularly by ships belonging to the commercial companies, to which the islands are leased for the production of copra, the collecting of guano or the exploitation of the off-shore fishing.

There is an efficient public telephone and telegraph system throughout the Island, which is linked with the rest of the world by Cable and Wireless Ltd., now operating radio-telephone links with many countries as well as its long-established world-wide cable service.

Finally, reference should be made to the Government operated Mauritius Broadcasting Service, which provides medium wave transmissions for local listeners and a short-wave service for listeners overseas.

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Chapter 2: History

The Island was probably visited both by Arab sailors and by Malays during the Middle Ages, and on maps of about 1500 it is shown with an Arabic name. During the early sixteenth century Portuguese sailors visited it several times, and the first European to discover Mauritius is believed to have been Domingos Fernandez. The Island appears on many sixteenth century maps with the Portuguese name of *Cerné* or *Cirné*.

Dutch sailors first visited the Island in 1598 and renamed it Mauritius, after their ruler Prince Maurice of Nassau; later they made frequent calls on their trading expeditions to the East Indies. First-hand accounts exist of these visits, and of visits by English, French and Danish ships, which called at Mauritius for water, food and cargoes of ebony. An English trading company planned to occupy the Island but was forestalled in 1638 by a Dutch company, whose settlement lasted (with a gap from 1658 to 1664) until 1710. It was from Mauritius in 1642 that Tasman set out on his most important voyage of Australasian discovery.

The Dutch settlers never numbered much over three hundred (including children and slaves) and the most useful element was a group of twenty or thirty farmers, rearing cattle, hunting, fishing and growing food crops as well as some tobacco. But the settlement never developed enough to produce dividends and the Dutch company finally abandoned it in 1710. The most noteworthy results of this Dutch occupation were the exploitation of the Islands's great ebony forests and the extinction of the Dodo, a bird peculiar to Mauritius, often mentioned by early seventeenth-century travellers. The Dutch are also to be remembered for the introduction of sugarcane, cotton, domestic animals and deer. Before the Dutch occupation the Island was uninhabited. The slaves introduced into Mauritius by the Dutch were brought from Madagascar.

The French in 1715 claimed the Island and called it *Ile de France,* but do not seem to have settled any of their surplus Bourbon colonists there until 1722. In the interval, European pirates from Madagascar and ships of the British Navy, searching for the pirates, were almost the only visitors.

From 1722 till about 1767 Mauritius was governed by the French East India Company. From 1767 to 1810 it was in charge of officials appointed by the French Government, apart from a brief period of independence under the Colonial Assembly during the

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French Revolution. In 1735 the population had grown to almost one thousand, including two hundred Europeans, and from the time of the governorship of Mahé de Labourdonnais onwards increased rapidly, reaching nearly twenty thousand in 1767 (fifteen thousand of them slaves). Labourdonnais did more than any other Governor to change what was a petty outpost into a strong, prosperous and well populated colony. Much of the land was divided into concessions of approximately a quarter-mile by a mile, and most of these were farmed. Coffee, manioc, maize, vegetables, fruit, indigo, cloves and sugar, were among the crops grown. There was some rearing of poultry, goats and cattle.

Towards the end of the Company's rule Port Louis, the capital, was a lair of speculators and adventurers desirous of returning to Europe as soon as they had made their fortunes. During the wars of the eighteenth century (Austrian Succession War, Seven Years War, and War of American Independence), the Island became a naval depot, supplying French fleets fighting the British in the Indian Ocean, and was the pivot of French schemes to drive the British out of their Indian trading settlements. It was also a port of call for several expeditions, notably that of Bougainville, and was described by many French travellers, of whom the best known is Bernardin de Saint Pierre, author of *Paul et Virginie*.

From 1767, under royal government, the population continued to increase, reaching thirty thousand in 1777, forty thousand in 1787, and nearly sixty thousand in 1797, including fifty thousand slaves from Madagascar and Africa. During the French Revolution the inhabitants of Mauritius set up a government virtually independent of France, because the property owners were resolved to defend their interests against the *Jacobins* and *sans culottes* and to resist the attempt made by the French revolutionary government to release the slaves. The Colonial Assembly organised successful and damaging raids on English commerce whenever England and France were at war. The raids continued while Decaen, one of Napoleon's generals, was Governor until in 1810 a strong British expedition, long planned and more than once postponed, was sent to capture the Island. A preliminary attack was foiled at Grand Port in August, 1810, but the main attack, launched in December of the same year with larger forces, was successful. Bourbon and Rodrigues were also occupied by the British in 1810, but by the Treaty of Paris in 1814 Bourbon was given back to France. Mauritius and its dependencies, including Rodrigues and the Seychelles, were then ceded definitely to Great Britain.

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Many English officials were brought in, together with a large garrison of several regiments. By 1870 the garrison had been gradually reduced to half a battalion, which was still further reduced after 1914. Few English merchants and private persons have settled in Mauritius, whose European population has remained mainly French in language and sentiment although loyal to the British Crown. After 1825 the Island flourished, especially by the export of sugar to England, the crop increasing from 14,000 tons to 34,000 tons in the decade 1823–33. During these early years the English Government's policy of suppression of the slave trade and the consequent plans to free the slaves were opposed until a sum of two million pounds sterling had been paid to the slave owners as compensation for the loss of their slaves. To replace the freed slaves labourers were brought from India to work in the fields. The population, which in 1833 had reached a hundred thousand (three-quarters of them slaves), had by 1861 risen to three hundred thousand, nearly two hundred thousand of them being immigrants from India, most of whom remained to settle in Mauritius.

With the aid of immigrant labour, imported fertilizers, improved methods of agriculture and richer cane varieties, the sugar crop rose to 70,000 tons in 1853, 150,000 tons by 1900, and in 1959 reached the record figure of 580,372 tons. In the interest of the sugar industry, forests were cut down, labourers brought in, reservoir and irrigation schemes carried out, new government departments set up and technicians trained. As Joseph Conrad wrote: " First rate sugarcane is grown there. All the population lives for it and by it. Sugar is their daily bread ".

Other industries were sporadically encouraged and usually neglected. After the slaves had been freed, much less food was grown locally and more was imported, especially rice from India. This became the staple food of the population and remained so, except in the 1939–45 war when rice supplies from Burma and India were cut off and imported flour and local crops had to be used as substitutes. When boom prices were being paid for sugar after the 1914–18 war, various minor industries including tea, brick and tile manufacture, tobacco, aloe fibre bags and a government dairy were developed.

One side of Mauritian history is concerned with cyclones, epidemics and crop pests, which from time to time have upset the economy of the island. In the eighteen-fifties there were epidemics of cholera and in the eighteen-sixties five years of epidemic malaria which caused in 1867 the death of 20,000 people in Port Louis alone

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and the mass migration of thousands of persons, including almost all the well-to-do, from Port Louis and the coastal districts to the higher, healthier parts of Plaines Wilhems. Curepipe, a scattered village in 1865, was by 1895 large enough to have a town board, nominated annually by the Governor, and by 1959 was a town of 27,900 people. The district of Plaines Wilhems, which in 1851 had 14,000 inhabitants, grew to 75,000 in 1921 and 194,800 in 1961. The cyclone of 1892, in which 1,200 persons were killed; the epidemic of sura in 1902, which killed off all the draught oxen and caused sugar estates hurriedly to import light railways; bubonic plague in 1899; the *Phytalus Smithi* beetle, which in 1911 was found to be attacking the sugarcane; the 1919 epidemic of influenza; the spread of malaria during the nineteen-thirties into the hills and higher districts; three cyclones and a serious outbreak of poliomyelitis in 1945 and finally two severe cyclones in 1960 are some of the greater misfortunes woven into the pattern of the Island's history.

When sugar prices were high and the Island was prosperous, living conditions were improved in various ways. The sanitation of Port Louis was improved in the eighteen-nineties after long discussion. Sir Ronald Ross's visit in 1908 led to useful anti-malarial work during the next twenty years. Reservoirs at Mare-aux-Vacoas (1893–95),La Ferme (1918), La Nicolière (1924) and Piton du Milieu (1956) brought irrigation and domestic water in private houses and to sugar estates in several districts. Child welfare and similar activities developed in the war years. After expert inquiries in 1921 the water supply of Port Louis was greatly improved and the port itself was modernised. Under the stimulus of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts more money was spent on education after the War. Before 1937 government revenue had come mainly from taxes on goods entering or leaving the Island as well as on various local products. A graduated poll tax on incomes was introduced and within ten years had almost doubled government revenue. The poll tax was replaced by an income tax as from the 1st July, 1951. The revenue from this source rose from Rs 17,322,000 in the financial year 1950–51 to Rs 41,371,113 in the financial year 1960–61.

At times when sugar prices were low or climatic difficulties discouraging, the Island had to raise loans or obtain grants from London. This happened in 1892, in 1908 when a Royal Commission of Inquiry under Sir Frank Swettenham was sent out from England, in 1930 when government expenditure on public works and on

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salaries was cut, in 1945 and 1960 as the consequence of the disastrous cyclones of these years.

The main political events of the period 1850–1900 were the establishment of the Municipality of Port Louis in 1850, the Royal Commission of Enquiry on Indian Immigration in 1872, and the creation in 1886 of a Council of Government including elected members.

The early years of the present century were a period of slow recovery after the epidemics, cyclones and other calamities. The years that immediately followed the 1914-18 war were years of unprecedented prosperity, owing to a boom in sugar prices, but this prosperity did not last long. During the second World War, Mauritius assumed considerable strategic importance through the closing of the Suez Canal and the threat to India by the Japanese after their conquest of most of the European settlements in the Far East. The population at large played a valuable part in the organisation of local, military, and passive defence and a large number of the Colony's youth volunteered to serve overseas.

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Chapter 3: Administration

Central Government

The Government of Mauritius is vested in a Governor with an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

The Executive Council is the principal instrument of policy. With certain exceptions the Governor is obliged to consult it in the formulation of policy and in the exercise of all the powers conferred upon him by the Mauritius Letters Patent, other than those which he is empowered to exercise in his discretion, viz. appointments and matters involving the use of the Prerogative. The exceptions are that the Governor is not obliged to consult the Executive Council on matters which in his judgment would entail material prejudice to the Crown or are too unimportant, or too urgent to allow time for consultation. In every case in the last category the Governor is required as soon as possible afterwards to inform the Executive Council of the steps he has taken and the reasons why. Where the Governor consults with the Executive Council, but considers it expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government that he should not act in accordance with its advice, he may with the prior approval of the Secretary of State act against its advice, or in case of urgency act against it without such prior approval, provided he promptly reports the matter to the Secretary of State with the reasons for his action.

In accordance with the Mauritius (Constitution) Orders in Council, 1958 to 1962, the Executive Council, which is presided over by the Governor, consists of the Chief Minister and Minister of Finance appointed by the Governor, three officials (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney General and the Financial Secretary) and nine other members appointed by the Governor, after consultation with the Chief Minister, from among the elected or nominated members of the Legislative Council. Both the ex-officio and the appointed members are styled Ministers. Each Minister is responsible for the administration of specified departments or subjects and is bound by the rules of collective responsibility. The ten appointed Ministers hold the portfolios of Finance, Health and Reform Institutions, Labour and Social Security, Education and Cultural Affairs, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Local Government and Co-operative Development, Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning, Industry, Commerce and External Communications, Works and Internal Communications, and Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications.

The official Head of the Civil Service is the Chief Secretary, who is also responsible as a Minister for the portfolio which in-

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cludes external affairs, defence, internal security, police and the Dependencies (Rodrigues, St. Brandon and the Oil Islands). The Attorney General and the Financial Secretary are the Government's official advisers on legal and financial matters respectively.

In 1963 the Legislative Council consisted of the Speaker, three ex-officio, 40 elected and 12 nominated unofficial members. Since January 1957 the Council has had a Speaker appointed by the Governor, in accordance with the Mauritius (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1956, and the Mauritius (Constitution) Orders in Council, 1958 to 1962. A Deputy Speaker is elected by the Council from amongst those members who are not Ministers. In debates in the Legislative Council members may speak either in English or in French. The Governor retains a reserved power in regard to legislation.

The names of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils in 1963 are given in Appendices II and III to this Report.

A Council of Government was first established in 1825. It consisted of the Governor and four officials. In the following year the Constitution was amended and a Council which included unofficial members was introduced. This Constitution provided for a Council of Government composed of certain officers of the Crown and an equal number of other persons to be taken from the chief landowners and principal merchants of the Colony; seven officials and seven non-officials were accordingly appointed.

The Constitution was again amended in October, 1885. The Council of Government under the revised Constitution consisted of the Governor, eight ex-officio members, nine members nominated by the Governor, and ten elected members; of the latter, two represented the town of Port Louis, the capital of the Island, and the remaining eight represented the rural districts. At least one-third of the nominated members were to be persons not holding any public office.

The Constitution was further amended in July 1933 by fixing at two-thirds the proportion of the nominated members of the Council who were to be non-officials and, although no provision to that effect was made in the Letters Patent, the nominated non-official members were allowed a free vote on all occasions. The Constitution of the Executive Council, which had hitherto consisted of the Governor and four ex-officio members, was amended at the same time, and the practice of appointing non-official members to the Council, which had prevailed before the Royal Commission of 1909 reported, was revived.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PORT LOUIS, THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT
The ground floor was built in 1740 by Mahé de Labourdonnais.
The completed building dates back to 1771.

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The normal life of a Legislative Council is five years, but the last one to sit under the 1933 Constitution lasted from 1936 to 1948. This long extension was caused first by the war from 1939 to 1945 and subsequently by the time required to reach a final decision on the new and more liberal Constitution. The protracted labours of the Consultative Committee on the revision of the Constitution had ended in a virtual stalemate. In 1947 the then Governor, Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, broke this stalemate by submitting to the Secretary of State revised proposals based on his belief that the bulk of the population was not ready for fully democratic institutions. To guard against possible abuse certain safeguards were suggested, but within these limitations the widest possible measure of enfranchisement, on the basis of a " simple literacy " requirement, was recommended by the Governor whose recommendations were accepted and embodied in the Letters Patent, Royal Instructions and Order in Council dated the 9th December, 1947. A general election was held in August 1948 and the first Legislative Council met on the 1st September 1948.

Constituencies were regrouped under the Order in Council of December, 1947. Plaines Wilhems and Black River were joined together to form one constituency returning six members. The constituencies of Pamplemousses/Rivière du Rempart, Moka/Flacq and Grand Port/Savanne each returned three members, and the constituency of Port Louis had four members.

Under the 1933 Constitution the number of registered electors was never greater than 12,000 (the figure in December 1947 was 11,799). The number of registered electors under the 1947 Constitution was six times greater—71,723 having qualified to vote in the 1948 general election—and by the end of 1957 had risen to 91,010.

In 1958, by virtue of the Mauritius (Electoral Provisions) Order in Council, 1958, the 40 constituencies recommended in the report of the Mauritius Electoral Boundary Commission were demarcated and proclaimed, the registration of electors for the Legislative Council was undertaken for the first time on the basis of universal adult suffrage and the number of registered electors rose to 208,684. The number of registered electors for the 1963 general elections was 233,488.

On the 31st December, 1958, the Second Legislative Council was dissolved and the Mauritius (Constitution) Order in Council, 1958, was brought into operation with the exception of Part II relating to the Executive Council. The way was thus clear for a general election for the Legislative Council to take place early in 1959 on the basis provided in thhe 1958 Order in Council.

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In June and July 1961 a constitutional Review Conference was held at the Colonial Office with the Secretary of State in the Chair. The talks laid down two stages of advance. The first, including the title of Chief Minister for the Leader of the Majority Party in the Legislature, provision for the Governor to consult the Chief Minister on such matters as the appointment and removal of Ministers, the allocation of portfolios and the summoning, prorogation and dissolution of the Council and the creation of an additional unofficial ministerial post with responsibility for Posts and Telegraphs, Telecommunications, the Central Office of Information and the Broadcasting Service, was to be brought into operation as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. The First Stage actually took effect on the 1st January 1962 with the coming into operation of the Mauritius (Constitution) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1961. The Second Stage presented a broad basis of the Constitution for adoption after the next General Election and in the light of that election, if following an affirmative vote by the Legislative Council, it was recommended to the Secretary of State by the Chief Minister. On the assumption that the Second Stage was implemented after the next General Election, it was expected that during the period between the next two General Elections, i.e. the Second Stage, Mauritius should be able to move towards full internal self-government, if all went well and if it seemed generally desirable.

In December 1963 the Legislative Council approved a motion that the Second Stage should now be implemented and the Chief Minister recommended that the Second Stage should be brought into operation as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made.

The Public Service Commission Ordinance was passed in 1953 (No. 23 of that year) providing for the constitution of a Public Service Commission with a membership of not more than four members including the Chairman. The Ordinance was brought into force with effect from the 11th May, 1955, by Proclamation. Subsequently the Ordinance was amended by the Public Service (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 23 of 1959) increasing the number of members to five. By virtue of section 52 of the Mauritius (Constitution) Order in Council, 1958, as amended by section 2 of the Mauritius (Constitution) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1959, the Commission is part of the constitution of Mauritius. The Commission's function is to advise the Governor on appointments, promotions, disciplinary action and other matters which are referred to it in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance. During 1963

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the Commission considered 6,089 applications in connexion with first appointments to 374 posts, as well as the claims of 419 candidates for promotions: this involved a total of 561 interviews. The Commission also advised on 13 disciplinary cases and considered 69 matters concerning the grant of study leave or scholarships.

The Police Service Commission consists of a Chairman and four other members in accordance with section 3 of the Mauritius (Constitution) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1959, under which it was constituted on 28th July, 1959: the Chairman of the Public Service Commission serves as Chairman.

The Commission advises the Governor on any question relating to the appointment, promotion, dismissal or disciplinary control of members of the police force, and on any matters affecting the police force which may be referred to it.

Local Government

Urban

The Municipality of Port Louis was first established in 1850. The membership of the Municipal Council, which is wholly elected, was increased from 12 to 16 by the Municipality (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950 (No. 35 of that year).

In Plaines Wilhems the Town Councils (Constitution) Ordinance (No. 38 of 1950) provided for Town Councils to replace the former Boards of Commissioners for Curepipe, Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, and Quatre Bornes. By virtue of Proclamation No. 13 of 1963, the township of Vacoas—Phoenix was created and the Town Council came into existence on the 20th December 1963. Each of these Councils has twelve elected and four nominated members.

The franchise was formerly based on residence, plus a simple literacy test, occupation of business premises in the electoral area, or the payment of rates or taxes. During 1959, however, the decision was taken to hold the Municipal and Town Council elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage and certain taxpayers' qualifications.

The number of registered electors for the Municipal and Town Councils at the end of 1963 was as follows:—

Council	*Registered electors*
Port Louis	... 37,430
Curepipe	... 16,467
Beau Bassin/Rose Hill	... 18,814
Quatre Bornes ...	... 12,017
Vacoas—Phœnix ...	... 13,872

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By virtue of the Local Government Elections Ordinance (No. 1 of 1956) responsibility for the registration of electors and for the conduct of elections in the electoral areas of the Municipality and the three Town Councils was placed on an Electoral Commissioner appointed by the Governor. In 1956 electors were registered and the general elections for the Municipal and Town Councils were conducted in accordance with the provisions of that Ordinance for the first time. This Ordinance, however, was repealed by the Representation of the People Ordinance (No.14 of 1958) which provides for the registration of electors and the conduct of elections for both the Legislative Council and the Municipal and Town Councils. Responsibility for the registration of electors and the conduct of elections continues to be vested in the Electoral Commissioner.

In July 1962, the Local Government Ordinance, primarily designed to substitute one comprehensive ordinance for the numerous existing ordinances applying to Local Government Bodies, came into force. The pattern of the ordinance follows the legislation in force in England and Wales, modified or adapted where considered appropriate to meet local circumstances.

So far as urban authorities are concerned, the main provisions embodied in the Local Government Ordinance, 1962, may be summarised as follows:

(a) More comprehensive provisions for the appointment, discipline, accountability and protection of officers;

(b) more comprehensive provisions for the creation of new areas;

(c) additional powers in respect of the acquisition and disposal of land, taxation and borrowing;

(d) a new rating system, with the appointment of a Valuation Officer and the establishment of a Valuation Tribunal;

(e) more adequate and suitable provision in respect of expenditure control, maintenance and audit of accounts.

Rural

The main developments in rural local government since the end of the last war may be outlined as follows:

(a) Appointment of Civil Commissioners—A fresh start in local government was made in October, 1946, when a Civil Commissioner was appointed to take charge of the southern districts of Grand Port and Savanne. Three other Civil Commissioners were subsequently appointed: one for the North (Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rem-

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part) in 1947, one for Moka-Flacq in 1948, and one for Plaines Wilhems-Black River in 1955.

(*b*) *Establishment of Village Councils.*—Village councils were first constituted in 1947. A few councils developed very rapidly indeed, and with funds provided by the central government undertook road repairs, the construction of bridges, markets, public latrines, improvements to water supplies, etc.

(*c*) *Village Councils and District Councils Ordinances, 1951.*—The Village Councils and District Councils Ordinances, 1951, constituted the first step towards decentralisation of administration. Regular elections and powers to revise taxes, own property, and make bye-laws greatly enhanced the status of the village councils.

At the end of 1952 district councils were set up in each of three Civil Commissioners' districts, and in the fourth (Plaines Wilhems-Black River) in 1958.

(*d*) *Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1956.*—In 1955, the problems of rural administration, its relations with the central government, the position of the Civil Commissioners and the future of district councils as they advanced beyond the preliminary stage of their development, were reviewed by Government. In November, 1956, Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1956 on the development of rural local government in Mauritius was debated by Legislative Council and was accepted as providing a sound basis for such development. The paper reviewed the position of village and district councils in rural local government, and suggested the general line on which the responsibilities and exercise of active citizenship in rural areas could best be developed.

In brief, the recommendations made in this paper were as follows:—

(i) District and village councils should cease to be agencies for the distribution of funds derived from the central government and should raise their own funds;

(ii) district and village councils should have appropriate trained staff;

(iii) the direct participation of Civil Commissioners in the work of district councils as members of those councils should cease while their essential functions as guides and advisers of the district councils, particularly in financial matters, should remain unchanged;

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(iv) representatives of Government departments should similarly cease to be members of district councils by nomination;

(v) the nomination to district councils of members of the Legislature, estate managers, and presidents of Co-operative Socities should also be reviewed in the light of the principles outlined in the Sessional Paper.

(e) Local Government Ordinance, 1962.—The recommendations of Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1956, referred to above, were largely embodied in the Local Government Ordinance, 1962. This substituted one comprehensive ordinance, applicable to all local government bodies, for a number of ordinances which were out-of-date, and had been extensively amended.

Under the provisions of Proclamation No. 12 of 1963, 16 village councils were dissolved, 13 in Plaines Wilhems—Black River and 3 in Pamplemousses—Rivière du Rempart districts. The boundaries of the towns of Port Louis, Curepipe, Beau Bassin—Rose Hill and Quatre Bornes were accordingly altered to include the areas formerly falling within the jurisdiction of these councils. At the end of 1963 there were 27 village councils in the North, 29 in the South, 32 in Moka—Flacq and 10 in Plaines Wilhems—Black River. Village councils consist of not less than 7 and not more than 12 members including 3 appointed by the Governor. District councils consist of 10 chairmen of village councils and 5 persons appointed by the Governor. Employees of Government or of local authorities are no longer entitled to sit on village or district councils. The direct participation of Civil Commissioners in the work of district councils has ceased, but they retain certain statutory responsibilities, and continue to act as guides and advisers to the councils.

Local Government forms part of the port-folio of the Minister of Local Government and Co-operative Development.

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Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

The metric system is in general use in the Colony, certain French measures are still used in connection with measurements of land, the more common being:

1 French foot	=	1·06 English feet
1 Arpent	=	40,000 French square feet or 1·04 acres
1 Toise	=	6 French feet or 2 yards 4 inches

The following measures of capacity are also in use:

1 Bouteille	=	800 c.c. (liquid)
1 Chopine	=	half-bouteille
1 Corde	=	80 French cubic feet or 96·82 English cubic feet (used only to measure firewood).

A measure of length commonly used in the field is the *Gaulette* which is equivalent to 10 French feet. The term *livre* is used currently to mean half a kilogram.

The Weights and Measures Control Section of the Police Force is responsible for examining and stamping weights, scales, weighing machines, measures of length and measures of capacity. This section also deals with all inaccurate weights and measures seized by the Police, and issues the necessary certificates for production in Court. The control of weighbridges on sugar estates is the responsibility of the Central Board constituted under the Sale of Canes (Control) Ordinance.

The amount of duty collected on weights and measures in 1963 was Rs 12,479.23 compared with Rs 6,180.74 in 1962.

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Chapter 5: Reading List

A list of publications of general interest relating to Mauritius is given in Appendix IV.

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APPENDIX I

Capital Expenditure Programme 1960—1965

Allocations made in Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1961, as subsequently amended, and Actual Expenditure to 30th June, 1963

Allocation	*Total 1960–65 Revised*	*Actual Expenditure to 30.6.63*
	Rs	Rs
CENTRAL AND DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIONS		
Central Administration	3,869,325	958,377
District Administrations	32,683	32,683
Police	3,537,197	1,906,575
Fire Services	642,000	176,854
Training Scheme	650,000	72,673
Printing	200,000	79,036
Special Mobile Force	203,000	167,056
Electoral Commission	121,470	121,470
TOTAL	9,255,675	3,514,724
TREASURY, CUSTOMS AND EXCISE MISCELLANEOUS LOANS AND SUBVENTIONS		
Treasury	103,345	103,345
Customs and Excise	400,000	—
Miscellaneous Loans and Subventions	27,000	27,000
Loans for development Institutions	39,443,500	9,954,382
TOTAL	39,973,845	10,084,727
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES		
Agriculture	18,174,274	8,041,957
Forests	247,256	79,080
TOTAL	18,421,530	8,121,037
EDUCATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS		
Primary Education	9,323,879	2,947,183
Secondary Education	6,344,000	1,773,010
Archives	17,000	16,488
Mauritius Institute	30,000	—
TOTAL	15,714,879	4,736,681
HEALTH AND REFORM INSTITUTIONS		
Health	13,359,421	1,128,779
Prisons	469,631	374,304
Social Welfare	133,999	132,904
TOTAL	13,963,051	1,635,987

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APPENDIX I—*continued*

Allocation	*Total 1960–65* Rs	*Actual Expenditure to 30.6.63* Rs
LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY		
Public Assistance	300,000	92,151
Labour	110,000	—
TOTAL	410,000	92,151
WORKS AND INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS		
New storage and Irrigation Works	8,771,000	3,044,604
Domestic Water Supplies	8,511,511	3,564,145
Sewerage	20,718,000	12,799,199
Public Works	2,377,714	1,594,193
Roads	31,133,000	19,812,381
Road Traffic Licensing Authority	438,500	148,243
TOTAL	71,949,725	40,962,765
INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS		
Secondary Industries	100,000	58,017
Electricity	47,520,000	19,786,210
Harbour and Quays	13,365,000	10,662,475
Meteorology	330,000	63,343
Civil Aviation	16,442,987	6,387,769
Tourism	1,770,560	1,396,141
TOTAL	79,528,547	38,353,955
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT		
Local Government...	6,850,000	3,870,161
Loans to Co-operative Societies	110,000	110,000
TOTAL	6,960,000	3,980,161
HOUSING, LANDS AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING		
Housing	74,778,000	32,326,162
Cadastral Survey	22,660	22,635
TOTAL	74,800,660	32,348,797
Cyclone Emergency Expenditure	11,822,080	10,753,823
INFORMATION, POSTS & TELEGRAPHS & TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
Broadcasting	1,203,000	130,855
Posts and Telegraphs	248,339	64,565
Telecommunications	9,298,641	7,111,000
TOTAL	10,749,980	7,306,420
RESERVE	450,028	—
GRAND TOTAL	354,000,000	161,891,228

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APPENDIX II

(Part III—Chapter 3: Administration)

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL IN 1963

President

His Excellency SIR JOHN RENNIE, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. ,until 3rd May and from 14th May

T. D. VICKERS, ESQ., C.M.G., from 4th May until 13th May

Ex Officio Members

The Chief Secretary

T. D. VICKERS, ESQ., C.M.G., until 26th May and from 17th September

A. F. BATES, ESQ., C. M. G., (Acting) from 27th May and until 30th June

A. S. ALLAN, ESQ., M.B.E., (Acting) from 1st July and until 16th September

The Attorney General

J. M. LAVOIPIERRE, ESQ., Q.C., until 13th May and from 21st May until 21st July; then from 6th August

V. G. BOULOUX, ESQ., (Acting) from 14th May until 20th May

M. LATOUR-ADRIEN, ESQ., (Acting) from 22nd July until 5th August

The Financial Secretary

A. F. BATES, ESQ., C.M.G., until 13th January; from 4th February until 5th May; from 1st July until 14th July; from 6th August until 20th September; from 1st October until 20th October; then from 3rd December

J. D. GREIG, ESQ., (Acting) from 14th January until 3rd February; from 6th May until 30th June; from 21st September until 30th September; then from 21st October and until 2nd December.

D. A. KAIN, ESQ., O.B.E., (Acting) from 15th July until 5th August.

Appointed by the Governor

Dr. the Honourable S. RAMGOOLAM, Chief Minister and Minister of Finance

The Honourable A. BEEJADHUR, Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs (until 21st October).

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APPENDIX II—*continued*

The Honourable S. BOOLELL, Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The Honourable J. G. FORGET, Minister of Health and Reform Institutions.

The Honourable F. LAVENTURE, Minister of Local Government and Co-operative Development (until 21st October).

The Honourable A. R. MOHAMED, Minister of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning.

The Honourable V. RINGADOO, Minister of Labour and Social Security.

The Honourable H. E. WALTER, Minister of Works and Internal Communications.

The Honourable A. H. M. OSMAN, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications.

The Honourable J. M. PATURAU, D.F.C., Minister of Industry, Commerce and External Communications.

The Honourable S. BISSOONDOYAL, Minister of Local Government and Co-operative Development (from 12th November).

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APPENDIX III

(Part III—Chapter 3: Administration)

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN 1963

Speaker

The Honourable H. R. VAGHJEE

Deputy Speaker

The Honourable C. C. DAVID, Nominated Member

Ex Officio Members

The Chief Secretary

T. D. VICKERS, ESQ., C.M.G., until 26th May and from 17th September

A. F. BATES, ESQ., C.M.G., (Acting) from 27th May to 30th June.

A. S. ALLAN, ESQ., M.B.E., (Acting) from 1st July to 16th September

The Attorney General

M. LAVOIPIERRE, ESQ., Q.C., until 13th May; from 21st May to 21st July and then from 6th August

V. G. BOULOUX, ESQ., (Acting) from 14th May to 20th May

M. LATOUR-ADRIEN, ESQ., (Acting) from 22nd July to 5th August

The Financial Secretary

A. F. BATES, ESQ., C.M.G., until 13th January; then from 4th February to 5th May; from 1st July to 14th July; from 6th August to 20th September; from 1st October to 20th October and from 3rd December

J. D. GREIG, ESQ., (Acting) from 14th January to 3rd February from 6th May to 30th June; from 21st September to 30th September and from 21st October to 2nd December

D. A. KAIN, ESQ., (Acting) from 15th July to 5th August

Elected Members

The Honourable H. R. K. ABDOOL, Member for Port Louis Central as from 12th November

The Honourable J. E. M. L. AH-CHUEN, Member for Port Louis Maritime as from 12th November

The Honourable P. G. G. BALANCY, Member for Port Louis South, as from 12th November

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APPENDIX III—*continued*

The Honourable R. BALGOBIN, Member for Grand River South East

The Honourable D. BASANT RAI, Member for Vieux Grand Port

The Honourable A. BEEJADHUR, Member for Rivière du Rempart until 4th September

Dr. the Honourable R. BHAGEERUTTY, Member for La Caverne

The Honourable S. BISSOONDOYAL, Member for Rose Belle

The Honourable S. BOOLELL, Member for Montagne Blanche

The Honourable J. E. CHANGKYE, Member for Port Louis South until 4th September

Dr. the Honourable R. CHAPERON, Member for Stanley as from 12th November

The Honourable P. DABEE, Member for Savanne until 4th September

The Honourable A. DAHAL, Member for Rivière des Anguilles until 4th September

The Honourable J. S. E. DAVID, Member for Midlands until 4th September

The Honourable J. R. DELAITRE, Member for Quatre Bornes until 4th September

The Honourable L. R. DEVIENNE, Member for Port Louis West as from 12th November

Dr. the Honourable W. R. DUPRÉ, Member for Port Louis West until 4th September

The Honourable C. G. DUVAL, Member for Curepipe

The Honourable M. FOOGOOA, Member for Long Mountain

The Honourable A. W. FOONDUN, Member for Bon Accueil as from 12th November

The Honourable J. G. FORGET, Member for Belle Rose

The Honourable G. GANGARAM, Member for Black River until 4th September

The Honourable K. GOKULSING, Member for Black River as from 12th November

The Honourable V. GOVINDEN, M.B.E., Member for Souillac

The Honourable S. INDUR, Member for Stanley until 4th September

The Honourable A. H. G. M. ISSAC, Member for Port Louis Central until 4th September

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APPENDIX III—*continued*

The Honourable K. JAGATSINGH, Member for Petite Rivière until 4th September

The Honourable R. JAYPAL, Member for Grand'Baie

The Honourable R. JOMADAR, Member for Flacq

The Honourable A. JUGNAUTH, Member for Rivière du Rempart as from 12th November

The Honourable J. M. J. L. M. J. KOENIG, Q.C. Member for Beau Bassin

The Honourable G. KOORARAM, Member for Floreal until 4th September

The Honourable L. O. LACAZE, Member for Port Louis North until 4th September

The Honourable L. M. LEAL, Member for Grand River North West as from 12th November

The Honourable M. LESAGE, Member for Quatre Bornes as from 12th November

Dr. the Honourable J. J. MAINGARD DE LA VILLE-ES-OFFRANS, M.B.E., Member for Floreal as from 12th November

The Honourable R. MODUN, Member for Pamplemousses as from 12th November

The Honourable A. R. MOHAMED, Member for Port Louis East

The Honourable A. MOIGNAC, Member for Grand River North West until 4th September

The Honourable D. NAPAL, Member for Pamplemousses until 4th September

The Honourable A. H. M. OSMAN, Member for Phoenix

The Honourable J. M. POUPARD, Member for Midlands as from 12th November

The Honourable N. P. PUDARUTH, Member for Petite Rivière as from 12th November

Dr. the Honourable S. RAMGOOLAM, Member for Triolet

The Honourable S. Y. RAMJAN, Member for Port Louis Maritime until 4th September, and Member for Rivière des Anguilles as from 12th November

The Honourable B. RAMLALLAH, Member for Poudre d'Or

The Honourable H. RAMNARAIN, Member for Piton

The Honourable M. J. J. R. REY, Member for Moka

The Honourable J. A. RIMA, Member for Port Louis North as from 12th November

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APPENDIX III—*continued*

The Honourable V. RINGADOO, Member for Quartier Militaire

The Honourable J. N. ROY, Member for Plaine Magnien

The Honourable R. SEWGOBIND, Member for Vacoas

Dr. the Honourable L. TEELOCK, Member for Bon Accueil until 4th September

The Honourable K. TIRVENGADUM, Member for Savanne as from 12th November

The Honourable H. E. WALTER, Member for Mahebourg

The Honourable J. H. YTHIER, Member for Rose Hill

Nominated Members

The Honourable J. E. M. L. AH-CHUEN until 4th September

The Honourable H. BAHEMIA as from 12th November

The Honourable S. BAPPOO as from 12th November

Dr. the Honourable L. R. CHAPERON until 4th September

The Honourable Mrs. N. CHICOREE as from 19th March

The Honourable C. C. DAVID

The Honourable L. R. DEVIENNE until 4th September

Dr. the Honourable R. GHURBURRUN as from 12th November

The Honourable R. GUJADHUR as from 12th November

The Honourable F. LAVENTURE until 10th November

The Honourable C. A. F. LECKNING as from 19th March

The Honourable J. G. MARIE died on 19th February

The Honourable Sir ANDRÉ L. NAIRAC, C.B.E., Q.C., until 4th September

The Honourable I. PEEROO until 4th September

The Honourable J. M. PATURAU, D.F.C.

The Honourable P. G. R. RAULT until 4th September

The Honourable M. R. G. ROCHECOUSTE until 31st January

The Honourable A. H. ROSSENKHAN as from 12th November

The Honourable I. G. G. SMITH, O.B.E.., until 4th September

The Honourable K. SUNASSEE as from 12th November

The Honourable S. VIRAHSAWMY as from 12th November

The Honourable J. M. M. G. MARCHAND as from the 12th November

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APPENDIX IV

(Part III—Chapter 5: Reading list)

Leading Books on Mauritius

GENERAL

GENERALIA

UNIENVILLE, Marie Claude Antoine Marrier, *baron* d': Statistique de l'île Maurice et ses dépendances, suivie d'une notice historique sur cette colonie et d'un Essai sur l'île de Madagascar. Paris G. Barba, 1838. 3v.

A second edition was published in Port Louis, Typ. The Merchants and Planters Gazette, 1885–86, 3 vols, with phot. portr.

MAURITIUS. *Central Statistical Office.* Year Book of statistics. v. 1 (1946)—v. 14 (1959).

MACMILLAN, Allister, *ed*: Mauritius Illustrated. Historical and descriptive, commercial and industrial facts, figures, and resources. London, W. H. and L. Collingridge, 1914. 456, with numerous illus. and maps.

PRIDHAM, Charles. An historical, political and statistical account of Mauritius and its dependencies. London, T. and W. Boone, 1849. xiii, 410p.

WALTER, A. Chronological table of events in Mauritius, 1507–1916. Appendix to the Mauritius Almanac, (1917). Mauritius, The Mauritius Stationery and Printing Cy. Ltd., 1917. 57p.

Fairly complete for the period of British occupation.

CHAROUX, Clément. Guide illustré de l'île Maurice. Port Louis. General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1936. 64, (32), IIp., illus.

TOUSSAINT, Auguste. Port Louis, deux siècles d'histoire, (1735–1935). Avec une Préface de Pierre Crépin, Docteur-ès-Lettres, Lauréat de l'Académie Française. Port Louis, La Typographie Moderne, 1936. (IX), 516p., with 50 plates and 9 maps.

Published on the occasion of the celebration of the bi-centenary of the foundation of Port Louis under the patronage of the Bi-centenary Committee, the Historical Records Committee and the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius. A very full account of the development of Port Louis.

BARNWELL, P. J. *and* TOUSSAINT, A. A short history of Mauritius London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1949. 268p., illus.

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APPENDIX IV—*continued*

SORNAY, Pierre de. Isle de France—Ile Maurice. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1950. XIV, 550, XXVIIp., illus.

TOUSSAINT, Auguste: Select bibliography of Mauritius. Port Louis, The Standard Printing and Stationery Establishment, 1951. 56p.

TOUSSAINT, A., *and* ADOLPHE, H. Bibliography of Mauritius (1502–1954), covering the printed record, manuscripts, archivalia and cartographic material. Port Louis, Esclapon Ltd. 1956. xvii, 884p.

TOUSSAINT, Auguste: Histoire de l'Ocean Indien. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 1960.

ADMINISTRATIVE

ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS

RAE, William Charles, *Comp.*: A handbook on the constitution, practice and proceedings of the Council of Government of Mauritius. Mauritius, Central Printing Establishment, 1896. XXXIX, 228p.

SWETTENHAM, *Sir* Frank Athestane, *and others*: Report of the Mauritius Royal Commission, 1909, presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, June 1910 (Cd.5185). London, Eyre and Spottiswoode Ltd., 1910.60, XIIIp.

Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence printed separately (Cd. 5186), 581p. Documents received by the Commission also printed separately (Cd. 5187), 135p.

SWINDEN, J. B.: Local Government in Mauritius. Mauritius, Government Press, 1946. 25p.

Revision of the Constitution. Correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mauritius, Government Press, 1947. 18p.

Problems of Parliamentary Government in Colonies—A report by the Hansard Society.

The development of rural local government in Mauritius. 12p. (Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1956).

Constitutional development in Mauritius. 56p. (Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1956).

Correspondence on proposals for Constitutional Changes. 5p (Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1957).

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APPENDIX IV—*continued*

EVE, Malcolm Trustram. Report of the Mauritius Electoral Boundary Commission. 48p. (Sessional Paper No. 1, 1958).

NAPAL, D., *cd.* Les constitutions de L'ile Maurice. (Publication No. 6 of the Mauritius Archives Publication Fund Committee). Port Louis, The Mauritius Printing Coy. Ltd., 1962. 150p

Constitutional development in Mauritius. Despatch No. 699 of the 5th December, 1960 and No. 565 of the 27th July, 1961 from the Secretary of State to the Governor. 7p. (Sessional Paper No. 5 of 1961).

SOCIAL

POPULATION

BEEJADHUR, Aunauth, Les Indiens à l'Ile Maurice. Port Louis, La Typographie Moderne, 1935. 126p.

THORNTON WHITE, L. W. A master plan for Port Louis, Mauritius. South Africa, Cape Times Ltd., 1953. 89p., diag., plans.

UNIENVILLE, Noël, d': L'Ile Menacée. The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 109p., map. illus.

HERCHENRODER, M. *and others.* Report of the Committee on population, 1953-54. 55p. (Sessional Paper No. 4, 1955).

MAURITIUS. *Central Statistical Office.* Natality and fertility in Mauritius, 1825–1955. 1956. 58p.

HAZAREESINGH, K. A history of Indians in Mauitius, Port Louis. The General Printing Establishment, 1950. 220p.

TITMUSS, R., *and* ABEL-SMITH, B. Social policies and population growth in Mauritius. 308p. (Sessional Paper No. 6 of 1960).

BENEDICT, Burton. Indians in a plural society. A report on Mauritius. London, H.M.S.O., 1962. 168p.

SLAVERY

BERNARD, Eugène. Essai sur les nouveaux affranchis de l'Ile Maurice. Maurice, Imp. du Mauricien, 1834. 210p.

NOËL, Karl. La condition matérielle des esclaves à l'Ile de France, période française (1715–1810). *Revue d'Histoire des Colonies,* XL, 3e & 4e trimestre 1954, 303-313.

TOUSSAINT, Auguste, *ed.* Les missions d'Adrien d'Epinay (1830–1834). Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1946. XXXII, 216p.

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APPENDIX IV—*continued*

EDUCATION

MACQUET, Adolphe. L'instruction à l'Ile Maurice, ancienne Ile de France à l'origine de sa colonisation. Port Louis, Engelbrecht & Cie., 1890. 36p.

WARD, W. E. F.: Report on Education in Mauritius. Mauritius, Government Press, 1952. 58p.

Report of the Select Committee on the Ward Report on Education. Mauritius Government Press, 1953. 41p.

NICHOLS, A. E.: A report on secondary education in Mauritius. Mauritius, The Government Printer, 1949, 31, (2)p.

BENEDICT, Burton. Education without opportunity; education, economics and communalism in Mauritius. University of London, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, Reprint no. 4. 15p. (from *Human Relations*, XI, 4(1958), 315–329).

JONES, J. C. Technical education in Mauritius. Report upon a visit made from 13th to 28th August, 1960. 14p. (Sessional Paper No. 22of 1962).

LOCKWOOD, *Dr.* J. F. An examination of the possibility of setting up a University College in Mauritius. 15p. (Sessional Paper No. 5 of 1962).

ECONOMICS

ECONOMICS

ELLIOT, Ivo D. *and* LOUGHNANE, N. G. Financial situation of Mauritius. Report of a Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, December, 1931. Presented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Parliament by Command of His Majesty, March, 1932. (Cmd. 4034). London H.M. Stationery Office, 1932. 285p., map.

HOOPER, Charles Arthur, *and others*: Report of the Commission of enquiry into unrest on sugar estates in Mauritius, 1937. Mauritius, Government Press, 1938. XXIII, 253p.

LUCE, R. W. Report to the Government of Mauritius on Employment, unemployment and underemployment in the Colony in 1958 together with Report on an investigation into Wages and conditions of employment of labourers and artisans in the Sugar Industry (Sessional Paper No. 7 of 1958).
A time for decision (Sessional Paper No. 8 of 1958).

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APPENDIX IV—*continued*

MOODY, S., *and others*. Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the disturbances which occurred in the North of Mauritius in 1943. London, n.d. 81p., 1 map.

COODE AND PARTNERS. Report on harbour facilities and suggested improvements at Port Louis, Mauritius. The Government Printer. 12p., 3 diags.

MAURITIUS. *Central Statistical Office*. The national income and national accounts of Mauritius, 1948–1954. Port Louis. Government Printing, 1956. 33p.

MEADE, E., *and others*. The economic and social structure of Mauritius. 246p., maps. (Sessional Paper No. 7 of 1960).

AGRICULTURE AND AGRONOMY

NORTH COOMBES, A. Tea in Mauritius, 1817–1944. *Revue Agricole de l'île Maurice*, vol. XXIII, No.6, Nov.-Dec. 1944, 238-241.

An historical survey of the tea industry.

NORTH COOMBES, G. A. The fibre industry of Mauritius. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1951. 85p.

MAURITIUS CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE. The President's report for the year 1953–54. Centenary Number. The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1954. 117p. illus. tabs.

DUPAVILLON, F. Le manguier à l'île Maurice. Esclapon Ltd., ii, 130p.

SUGARCANE

WALTER, A. The sugar industry of Mauritius: a study in correlation. London, Arthur L. Humphreys, 1910. XVI, 228p.

NORTH COOMBES, A. The Evolution of Sugarcane Culture in Mauritius, with a chapter on the Evolution of the Mauritian Sugar Factory. Mauritius, General Printing, 1937. XV, 197p., illus., map.

SORNAY, Pierre de. La canne à sucre à l'île Maurice. Paris Challamel, 1920. VIII, 677p., illus., maps.

SORNAY, P. DE and SORNAY, A. DE: Manuel de la canne à sucre à l'usage des chargés de cours et des éléves des grandes écoles coloniales. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952. 279p. 22.5cm.

A revised 2nd edition.

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APPENDIX IV—*continued*

WILLIAMS, J. R., *ed.* Proceedings of the 11th Congress of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists, Mauritius, 1962. London, Elsevier Publishing Company, 1963. 1,250p., illus.

SCIENTIFIC

METEOROLOGY

HERCHENRODER, MARC. La pluie à l'Ile Maurice. Étude de soixante années d'observations. Préface de Maxime Kœnig. Maurice. The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1935. 61p.

BOTANY

BAKER, J. G.: Flora of the Mauritius and the Seychelles. London, L. Reeve & Co., 1877, 557p.

VAUGHAN, R. E. *and* WIEHE, P. O.: Studies on the vegetation of Mauritius. *Journal of Ecology,* London. 1937–1947.

HUBBARD, C. E. and VAUGHAN, R. E.: The grasses of Mauritius and Rodriguez. With a foreword by Sir Arthur W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. London, Waterlow & Sons, 1940. 128p., illus.

BROUARD, N. R. A history of woods and forests in Mauritius. Mauritius, The Government Printer, 1963. 86p.

ZOOLOGY

BAISSAC, J. de B.: Poissons de l'île Maurice. *Proceedings Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius,* 1950.

HACHISUKA, M.: The Dodo and kindred birds of the Mascarene Islands. London, Witherby, 1953, 250p., illus.

MAMET, R.: Cococoidea of Mauritius. *Mauritius Institute Bulletin,* 1949.

MAMET, R.: Hemiptera of Mauritius. *Mauritius Institute Bulletin,* 1957.

ROUNTREE, F. R. G. *and others*: Birds of Mauritius. *Mauritius Institute Bulletin,* 1952.

STRICKLAND, H. E. *and* MELVILLE, H. E.: The Dodo and its kindred; or the history, affinities and osteology of the Dodo, Solitaire and other extinct birds of the islands of Mauritius, Rodriguez and Bourbon. London, Reeve, Benham and Reeve, 1848. 142p., 9 woodcuts, 16 plates.

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APPENDIX IV—*continued*

VINSON, J.: Lepidoptera of the Mascarene Islands. ***Mauritius Institute Bulletin,*** 1938.

VINSON, J.: Coleoptera of Mauritius and Rodriguez. ***Mauritius Institute Bulletin,*** 1956.

WHEELER, DR. J. F. G. and OMMANNEY, DR. F. D.: Report on the Mauritius—Seychelles fisheries survey, 1948–49. London, H.M.S.O., 1953. 145p.

WILLIAMS, J. R.: Hymenoptera of Mauritius. ***Mauritius Institute Bulletin,*** 1958.

VINSON, J. The Obriine beetles of the Mascarene islands. *Mauritius Institute Bulletin,* 1961.

ART

BRADSHAW, T.: Views in the Mauritius, or Isle of France, drawn from nature by T. Bradshaw, and on stone by William Rider, of Leamington; with a memoir of island, and a description of each view. London, James Carpenter & Son, 1832. 40 plates.

LITERARY

GENERAL

ITHIER, J. J. Wasley. La littérature de langue française à l'Ile Maurice. Paris, Lib. M.Lac, 1930. 288p.

ROSNAY, Edouard Fromet de. Table Ovale — Poètes créoles: anthologie mauricienne; galerie poétique de l'Ile de France, 1803–1897. Port Louis, The Planters Gazette, 1897. 522p.

LITERARY PRODUCTIONS: French

CHAROUX, Clément: L'Ile Maurice au temps des diligences. Port Louis, General Printing and Stationery Co. Ltd., 1932. 81p.

GUEUVIN, Charles. Les savanaises, 1856-1866. T.I. and T.II. Port Louis, Typ. Mercantile Record, 1883; The Merchants and Planters Gazette, 1891.

HART, Robert-Edward: Mer Indienne, poèmes. Port Louis, General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1925. 82p.

LAGESSE, Marcelle. La diligence s'éloigne à l'aube. Port Louis, Esclapon, 1958. 252p.

LAGESSE, Marcelle. Le vingt floréal au matin. Paris, Julliard, 1960.

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APPENDIX IV—*continued*

L'HOMME, Léoville. Poésies et poèmes. Port Louis, Esclapon, 1927. 142p.

MASSON, Loys: L'étoile et la clef. Paris, Gallimard, 1946. 366p.

SAINT PIERRE, Jacques Henri Bernardin de. Paul et Virginie.

First published in 1788 and since then often reprinted. The finest French edition is that of Curmer, Paris, 1838. A number of English and American translations are available.

STYLET, [Selmour AHNEE]. Fagots. 2v. Port Louis, Mauritius Printing Cy. Ltd., 1953, 1954. 288p; 330p.

LITERARY PRODUCTIONS: English

MALIM, Michael. Island of the Swan. London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1952. 232p.

OMMANEY, F. D. The Shoals of Capricorn. London, Spottiswoode, Ballantyne & Co. Ltd., 1952. 322p. illus.

HISTORICAL

EARLY HISTORY

PITOT, Albert. T'Eylandt Mauritius. Esquisses historiques (1598–1710), précédées d'une notice sur la découverte des Mascareignes et suivies d'une monographie du Dodo, des Solitaires de Rodrigues et de Bourbon et de l'Oiseau Bleu. Maurice, Coignet frères & Cie., 1905. 372p.

The only complete history of Mauritius during the Dutch period.

VISDELOU-GUIMBEAU, G. de: La découverte des îles Mascareignes. Port Louis, the General Printing and Stationery Cy Ltd., 1949. 65p., illus.

CHAPUISET LE MERLE, André de. Précis d'histoire de l'Ile Maurice, XVe au XVIIIe siècle, Port Louis, Nouvelle Imprimerie Coopérative, 1950. 225p., illus.; maps.

FRENCH HISTORY

PITOT, Abert. L'Ile de France. Esquisses historiques (1715-1810). Port Louis, E. Pezzani, 1899. III, 447p.

MAHÉ DE LABOURDONNAIS, B. F. Mémoire des Iles de France et de Bourbon. Edité par Albert Lougnon et Auguste Toussaint. Paris, E. Leroux, 1937. IX, 204p.

The first complete edition of Labourdonnais' report to the French East India Company on his administration of Mauritius from 1735 to 1740, from the manuscript preserved in the Curepipe Carnegie Library, Mauritius.

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APPENDIX 1V—*continued*

PRENTOUT, Henri. L'Ile de France sous Decaen, 1803-1810. Paris Hachette, 1901. XIV 688p., front.

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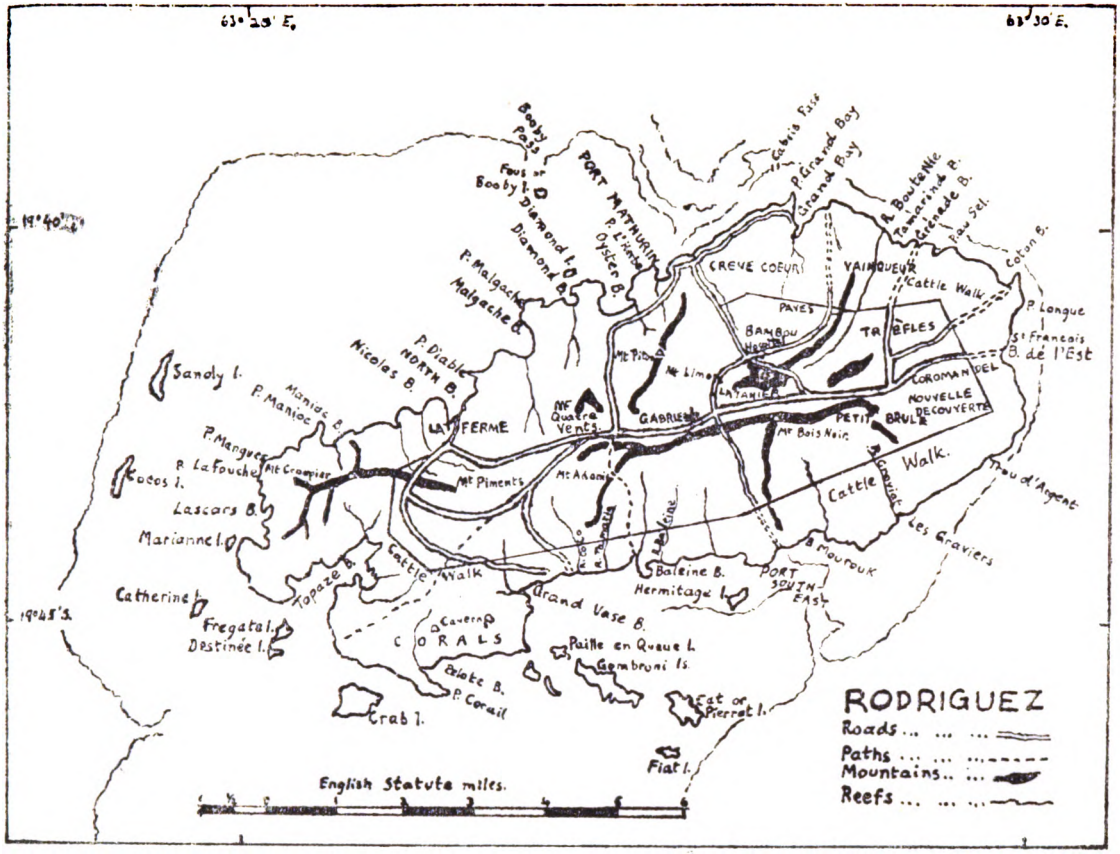

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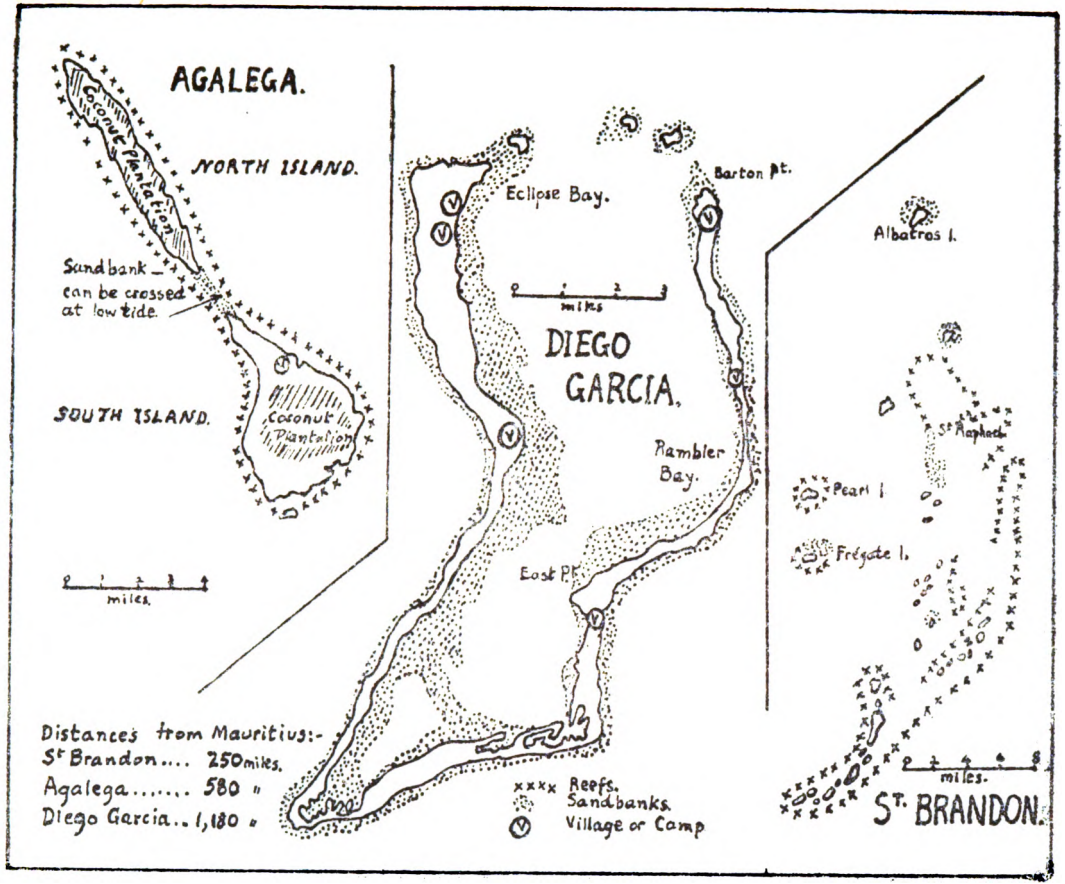

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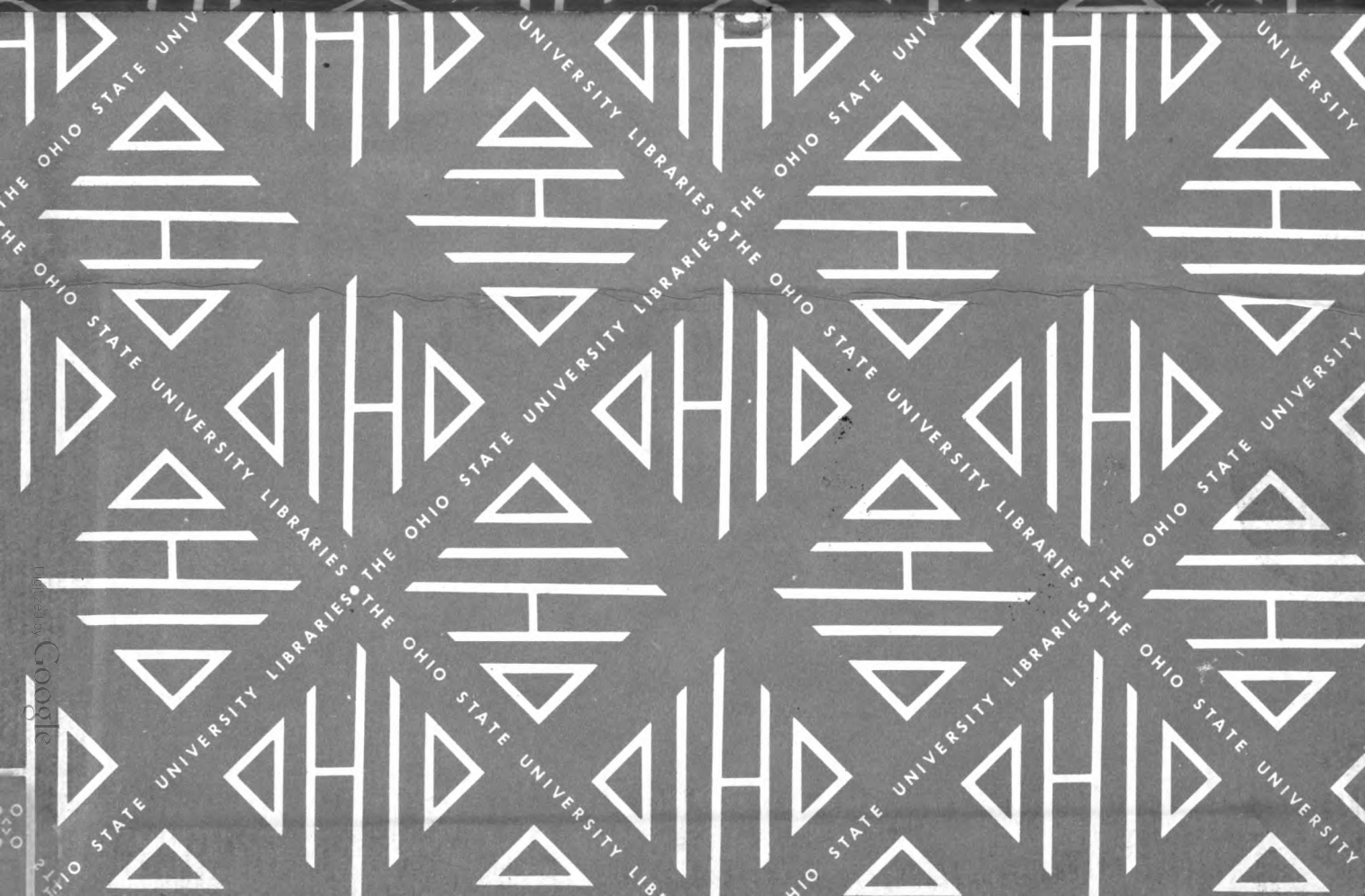
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